"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy today; Sunday probably showers; gentle south winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 22,184. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1918.—FOURTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS Metropolitan District 50 Mile Radius. | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles. | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere.

FRENCH TAKE DOMINATING HILL NEAR NOYON; BRITISH IN HOT FIGHT ON HINDENBURG LINE; HELD AT BULLECOURT, GAIN FURTHER NORTH

PRESIDENT TO SET SEPT. 12 TO ENROLL IN 18 TO 45 DRAFT

Senate Adopts the Conference Report on Bill, Which Is to Be Signed Today.

CROWDER PERFECTS PLANS

Wilson Is Expected to Issue a Proclamation Setting Date for Registration.

NO MERCY FOR SLACKERS

Department of Justice Will Help Provost Marshal General in Punishing Evaders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—With the adoption of the conference report on the new Man Power bill by the Senate this afternoon, and the assurance that the War Department's program for the calling of all men between the ages of 18 and 45 who are necessary to obtain military victory would be signed by the Speaker of the House and placed before President Wilson by noon tomorrow, the Provost Marshal General's office today took up the final steps of preparation for the registering and classification of 13,000,000 or more men who will be affected.

It was predicted unofficially that President Wilson would issue a proclamation tomorrow, on signing the bill, and that he would then set Thursday, Sept. 12, as the day for registration. While this date has not been selected definitely, it was generally believed that it would fit in with the plans of the Provost Marshal General, and that by that time he would be able to have complete instructions in the hands of all of the registration boards.

It had been hoped to get the legislation before President Wilson tonight, but at the time the Senate adopted it, the House had adjourned, and it was impossible to again obtain a quorum. The bill, before going to the President, must be signed by the Speaker of the House while that body is in session. This formal action, it was stated, would be taken tomorrow.

In order to leave no stone unturned to obtain rapid action General Crowder, today, when assured that the bill would become law within a few hours, sent this telegram to all draft executives throughout the country:

On account of approaching classification of new registrants under new law amending Selective Service law by increasing ages, it is imperative that members of Legal Advisory Boards, both permanent and associate, should be prepared to take up the work of aiding and advising registrants and assisting in the administration of the law and regulations immediately following registration under the new law.

Please take up this matter immediately with the Central Legal Advisory Committee of your State or through such other means as may be necessary, and arrange for preliminary meetings and other necessary steps to be taken to assure efficient and ample personnel organized and ready to

Continued on Page Four.

Mill Workers Wire Foch. Decision to Work Labor Day

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 30.—Twelve hundred employes of the Stamford rolling mills today voted to work all day Labor Day, and sent a cablegram to Marshal Foch, Commander in Chief of the allied armies, assuring him that they would see to it that his armies got 100 per cent. production in their mills every day.

I. W. W. LEADERS GET 20-YEAR TERMS

Haywood and 14 of His Chief Aids Also Fined $20,000 for Anti-War Activities.

EIGHTY OTHERS SENTENCED

Receive Terms of from Ten Years to Ten Days—Judge Landis Pleased with Verdict.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—William D. Haywood, "uncrowned king" of the Industrial Workers of the World, and fourteen of his chief aids in the conspiracy to overturn the American war program, were sentenced to serve twenty years in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., by Federal Judge K. M. Landis here late today.

Ten-year sentences were imposed upon thirty-three of the organization's leaders, five-year sentences on thirty-three, one year and one day on twelve defendants, and ten-day sentences on two others. The cases against Benjamin Schraeger, the Chicago writer, and Pietro Nigra of Spring Valley, Ill., were continued.

All sentences on the four counts in the indictment will run concurrently. Fines ranging from $20,000 on Haywood and his chief aids down to $5,000 were imposed. Ninety days is granted in which to file a bill of exceptions, and a stay of seven days in which to petition for bail.

"It is the closing chapter in America's biggest criminal case," said Frank K. Nebeker, chief prosecutor.

"We are confident a new trial will be granted," said George F. Vanderver, chief counsel for the defense.

Ovation for Haywood Squelched.

There was silence in the courtroom as Haywood and his fourteen chief assistants were called before the bar. As "Big Bill" arose from his seat a group of women, who had been weeping, started a mild ovation, which was silenced quickly. George Andreytchine, the young Russian poet, whose stormy career since his exile from Russia for plotting a revolution, is an outstanding phase of the I. W. W., was next called. As he stepped forward he smiled and blew a kiss to his pretty bride, who waved her handkerchief.

Vincent St. John, who formerly held Haywood's office of general Secretary-Treasurer, was sentenced to serve ten years at Leavenworth; J. A. MacDonald, Seattle, publisher of a radical paper, was sentenced to serve ten years, while J. T. ("Third-Rail Red") Doran, a Western leader, and Harrison George of Pittsburgh, whose printed vision of President Wilson and his Cabinet in

Continued on Page Seven.

BRITISH KEEN IN PURSUIT

Further East of Bapaume Than They Ever Were Before.

CANADIANS ARE IN THE VAN

Now Within a Few Hundred Yards of the Drocourt-Queant Line.

GERMAN PRISONERS FAGGED

They Appear Dazed by Rapid Allied Pursuit—British Losses Lighter.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY, Aug. 30.—The places captured by the British today and last night are so many that the mere list of them is long, from north of the Scarpe, where the Scotsmen are on the outskirts of Plouvain, after their long and gallant fighting, to Bullecourt, which the Londoners and West Lancashire troops took yesterday, going further east today than we have ever been before and away down south beyond Bapaume and toward Péronne.

In the First Army the Canadians, following up yesterday's splendid attack of the Londoners, made a new assault today, and are within a few hundred yards of the Drocourt-Queant line, and in the Third Army the New Zealanders and other troops are getting out into the open country and on the high ground to the north and east of Bapaume.

Roses Amid Bapaume Ruins.

I picked some roses today in Bapaume, red rambler roses, which would make a garland for the steel helmet of one of the New Zealand boys, to whom the honor is most due for the capture of the town. Bapaume is not a fragrant place for rose lovers, and when I went into it early this morning, while a new battle was in progress outside, German shells were smashing among the houses, and there was a smell of corruption and high explosives in its ruined streets. But I noticed how, against a broken wall, these roses were in bloom and marigolds and sweet williams among the red brick dust of the ruins. I picked a bunch out of sheer maudlin sentiment, for there is sentiment about the recapture of Bapaume for all the British soldiers and for me.

It is the second time we have entered it in triumph after stern fighting up a long, long trail. I shall never forget the thrill of that first entry, on March 17 of last year, when I had the luck to go in with the Australians up the long road from Albert, past Posieres and Le Sar and the Butte de Warlencourt, and those frightful places where thousands of British had fallen on the way. It seemed then that Bapaume was the goal of victory, and, in spite of the dreadful sights about, one's spirit rose as one passed each shell crater and drew nearer to the town.

A repetition of experiences is never quite so fresh in sensation as the first adventure, yet, to get again into Bapaume after its loss last March, when the German army came rolling the tide back over the Somme battlefields, was a thing worth doing. It was another landmark of history, made this time by the New Zealanders and English regiments fighting beside them.

Starting a New Day's Battle.

I set out early to get there, and saw the dawn rise for this new day of war. The fields were pale in the first light of day, and there was a

Continued on Page Three.

Germans Put Behind Austrians to Compel Them to Fight

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE LORRAINE FRONT, Aug. 30, (Associated Press.)—An Austrian taken prisoner on the western front says the morale of the Austrian Army now is so bad that German troops habitually are placed behind them with orders to shoot any men who endeavor to desert.

PERSHING'S FAITH INSPIRED DRIVE

His Assertion of Trust in His Men Encouraged Foch to Take the Offensive.

ALLIES LIKE NEW METHODS

Welcome the Use of Distinctive American Fighting Traits Against Germans.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Since returning here I have had an opportunity to glean French impressions regarding the events in the Marne salient which initiated and laid the solid foundation for the changed order of things. Americans are loath to make large claims for themselves, and neither at the front nor in Paris have I found any spirit of boastfulness.

One meets daily American officers who have participated in action in the last three months. They are invariably careful in what they say, and especially deprecate inferring too much future success from what has happened in the past.

I saw yesterday Major Gen. Harbord, under whose command the 2d Division was so active between Chateau-Thierry and Soissons, and who has now been put in charge of the supply service by General Pershing. I could get only monosyllabic replies to questions about the American performance.

The French, however, are more communicative, and while all are proud of Foch's strategy, they not only give credit to the Americans for splendid fighting, but they say that the confidence and push of our army leader was the big element leading to the adoption of the offensive by the Generalissimo. He put the whole force of his personality behind his sure knowledge of his men. His confidence impressed headquarters, and aided in removing the natural doubts as to whether we were yet strong enough to pass to the offensive.

Surprised at Pershing's Confidence.

Pershing knows his material and with what little training, judged by the European standard, and provided the training was suited to the peculiar habits and temperament of Americans, they could be trusted to take care of themselves. French officers who were in touch with events from June onward say they were surprised at Pershing's insistance on the absolute dependability of American troops and their special usefulness in an offensive.

It was something of a shock to their conservatism that he was willing to put them in the battle line in large units. He backed his arguments with uncompromising faith in his troops in the critical days when the decision had to be taken by the high command whether to remain on the defensive or take the offensive.

My French informants say that, strong as was Pershing's guarantee of the American troops, they made good with a margin. The system of limited objectives, which the French had wisely been using to curb losses, was found in practice to be somewhat binding on our soldiers. In one instance an American division which was assigned to an eight-mile limit reached it at 10 o'clock the same morning, having already taken as prisoners 3,100 Germans, exclusive of wounded. They could have gone further, but, of course, played the game as directed by the French army command, under whose orders they were operating.

New Spirit Inspires Allies.

The tradition and experience of the French have been invaluable in giving the Americans the right kind of start and safeguarding them against overexuberance, just as the élan of these new elements has injected fresh life and spirit into the armies which so

Continued on Page Two.

HAIG INCREASES HIS GAINS

Captures Villages to the East and Northeast of Bapaume.

FIERCE GERMAN RESISTANCE

It Checks the British Rush at Its Approach to Queant "Switch Line."

PERONNE IN GREATER PERIL

British Cross Somme to the South—Germans Evacuate Bailleul, on the Lys.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—East and northeast of Bapaume the British today continued to gain ground in the face of increasing German resistance, which in one section of the battlefront held Haig's men by counterattacks.

This was at Bullecourt, on the Hindenburg line, and at Hendecourt, to the east of that line. These two villages, captured by the British early in the day, were found untenable under the German assaults, and the British withdrew to the west of them.

Elsewhere, however, progress was general, if not spectacular. Several villages on the Arras-Bapaume front were taken, Haig's forces advancing both on the Arras-Cambrai and the Bapaume-Cambrai roads.

Further south the British north of the Somme pushed their way toward Péronne, taking Combles and Cléry.

There are now no Germans on the British front south or west of the river in the course of the great bend at Péronne, and the British are unofficially reported to have crossed to the east bank of the stream south of the city, near La Chapelette.

In the Lys salient the Germans have evacuated Bailleul, which is now in the hands of the British.

Smash Ahead on the Whole Line.

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN FRANCE, Aug. 30, (Associated Press.)—The fighting British armies again smashed their way forward today all along the line. There has been very heavy fighting almost everywhere between the Somme and Scarpe Rivers, and under the force of repeated blows delivered with machine-like precision the foe has been forced to abandon many more towns and extensive strips of ground.

Once more the Germans have suffered terrible losses. The British have freed all the country south and west of the Somme, the last Germans being driven behind the river this morning. Even there the enemy is not finding rest, for the British have crossed the stream at least at one place south of La Chapellette.

From Péronne southward first the British cannon and then the French guns are hurling projectiles, big and little, on the other side of the river. Just north of the Somme, after it turns to the west at Péronne, the British have captured Cléry and are pressing on toward Péronne.

The Germans have been trying ever since the fall of Bapaume to hold the line running along the road between that town and Péronne. British patrols, however, actually have reached Le Transloy, directly on the road, and it is reported that Le Transloy has fallen and that a fierce battle within a battle is raging almost along the whole length of the road.

Hard fighting is going on around Beaulencourt, which is astride the road between Le Transloy and Bapaume. The Germans hold the major portion of this village for the moment, but they seem destined to be thrown out from it. A bitter struggle also is in progress at Morval, southwest of Le Transloy. The fighting appears to have reached a hand-to-hand character, and the Germans are said to have suffered from the British bayonets. Other towns in this immediate neighborhood fell this morning or during last night.

From this locality the line of battle swings wide around Bapaume, and there has been more heavy fighting

Continued on Page Two.

Germany Now Bars All Allied Papers To Aid in Checking People's Pessimism

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The sale of newspapers published in allied countries has been prohibited in Germany for some time past. Previously English, French, and American newspapers could easily be bought at shops and bookstalls and were allowed to circulate freely, but now they are obtainable only by special permits, which are issued to privileged persons, such as members of the Reichstag.

The prohibition apparently is intended to counteract the growing pessimism of the German people, and is attributed to fear on the part of the German military authorities lest the truth about the American effort should become known.

GENEVA, Aug. 30.—Strikes involving 200,000 workmen have broken out at Bochum, in Westphalia, according to dispatches received here today from Munich.

Three thousand strikers have been sent to the front and 8,000 deported from the region under escort. Troops are guarding the town, it is said, as riots are feared.

Bochum is a great seat of the Prussian steel and iron industry, and has extensive coal mines. It is twenty-six miles northeast of Düsseldorf.

NOYON MINED BY GERMANS

Its Burning Ruins Also a Lake of Mustard and Other Poisonous Gases.

AMERICAN VALOR PRAISED

Men Who Took Juvigny Experienced Practically Their First Baptism of Fire.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY NEAR NOYON, Aug. 30.—Noyon lies before me eastward, nestling around its great church and quaint town hall, the square recalling a dignified past that goes back to Charlemagne. None but actual combatants can yet enter the town. Prisoners say it was extensively mined by the retreating boches, and it is most certainly a lake of mustard and other poisonous gases.

Beneath the faint and uncertain sunshine red roofs and white walls are still standing, and the ruined buildings which cannot be separately distinguished—for a large part of the city is now destroyed—are covered by a shifting canopy of smoke and dust and the gas of fresh shell-bursts.

A cavalry barracks, a large brick rectangle on the north side of the town, are on fire. The high nave and choir of the cathedral seem intact, but clouds of smoke emerging from immediately behind and a finer column rising from two great square towers as though they were chimneys, make it only too probable that the building is doomed.

Beyond the soft green foreground of orchards and meadows there lie on my left the battered village of Larbroye and the Mountain of Pourquericourt, which General Humbert's troops took almost without opposition by a very clever enveloping movement yesterday, and on my right is the cone of Mont Renaud, now all bare save for an upstanding beard of charred tree trunks and two heaps of white stone that were its château and farm.

The next important active sector is the corner where the Ailette passes near to Pierremande and the western edge of the lower Forest of Coucy. The Oise valley cannot be in these days of powerful artillery what it was in the far past for marching armies, a valuable corridor of invasion or reaction, but it has evident strategical importance in the present juncture. Here the French troops this morning crossed the Oise-Aisne Canal. They afterward crossed the Ailette at Champs. On either side of Champs a bridgehead over a mile wide on the Ailette was secured.

Loss of Juvigny Grave.

Most grave of all is the attack further south in the neighborhood of Juvigny. This part of the enterprise had been intrusted to American troops, whom I saw coming up by a forced march the other night, and I imagine the French Generalissimo could not have paid a greater compliment to Pershing's men than to give them this heavy task, heavy, for the country is cut with deep-wooded ravines where and in

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AMERICANS PRESS RETREATING FOE

Telling Pressure Maintained Against von Boehn's Army North of Soissons.

THEIR DRIVE WAS SURPRISE

Germans Knew Nothing of Their Presence Till They Swarmed Into the Trenches.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY, Aug. 29.—The American troops, fighting side by side with the French north of Soissons, are maintaining constant and telling pressure against the army of General von Boehm Rushed into the battle yesterday morning, three hours after getting into the sector, in an hour and a half they had made a good advance, reaching the narrow gauge railroad running from Chavigny northwest to Juvigny. Their presence there brought savage counterattacks by the 7th German Division of Prussians. Despite these attacks the Americans maintained good gains. Our guns are constantly pounding the German positions, and for miles in front of our lines can be seen black smoke arising from many points within the German lines.

Interrogation of prisoners shows that the Americans' appearance in the line was a complete surprise to the Germans. Among the Americans fighting in this sector is a unit which the French have christened [deleted by censor,] and the Americans are proud of the title.

Meanwhile local fighting of an intense nature continues along the Vesle. The Germans in the last twenty-four hours have taken the initiative and hurled several attacks against our positions north of the river, including a strong attempt at Fismette, lying north of Fismes. The Germans claim in last night's communiqué to hold it. Their object, it is known, was to put the Americans back across the river, but today our line still lies north of the river at the points where the Germans attacked, and our positions have undergone no important change. It may be interesting to watch and see who holds Fismes and Fismette a week from today.

Opening of the Attack.

Aug. 28, (Delayed.)—Leaping into a new attack three hours after reaching their sector, a small unit of American troops attacked the Germans this morning in a local operation north of Soissons. The fighting is continuing. The attacking Americans were a complete surprise to the Germans, who had the French opposed to them at midnight, and seven hours later found Yankee doughboys.

The Americans are fighting with General Mangin's 10th French Army, with which other American troops fought so successfully a short distance away to the south of Soissons in the attack starting July 18.

The Americans who hit the Germans this morning were brought

Continued on Page Three.

FRENCH ON MT. ST. SIMEON

Its Capture a Heavy Blow to Germans in Noyon Salient.

AMERICANS TAKE CHAVIGNY

Fighting with French, They Carry Important Positions North of Soissons.

FRENCH CROSS NORD CANAL

Press On Germans' Retreat North of Noyon, Taking Chevilly and Beaurains.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Mont St. Siméon, the main defensive position of the Germans in the tip of the Noyon salient, has been occupied by the French, according to the night official bulletin from Paris.

Besides achieving this notable success east of Noyon, the French have crossed the Canal du Nord at two points northwest of the city—Catigny and Beaurains.

French and American troops fighting together on the high ground north of Soissons have captured the villages of Chavigny and Cuffies and advanced their line to the west of Crouy. [Crouy is two and a half miles northeast of Soissons, on the highroad to Laon and just east of the railway to that city.]

Champs, a village on the northern bank of the Ailette, was stormed by French troops today.

Only One Line of Resistance Left.

FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 30.—The armies of General Humbert and General Mangin have made highly important strategic gains. North of the Oise General Humbert's troops have crossed the unfinished canal and occupied Chemilly on a hill overlooking the Valley of the Meve and part of Genvry, in the hills two miles north of Noyon. East of Noyon Mont St. Siméon was carried.

Yesterday morning General Humbert's forces, converging in three columns on the town, established themselves in Noyon, passed through and joined up with the army of General Mangin, which crossed at Morlincourt.

An attempt by the enemy to recapture Noyon by counterattack yesterday failed. Mont St. Siméon, 600 feet high, which protected the enemy's right flank, was attacked at 9 o'clock this morning. The summit was reached by middle afternoon, and the French thus established a great natural rampart upon which the enemy counted to guard his flank during the withdrawal before the attacks of General Debeny and General Rawlinson.

With the two main lines of defense—the unfinished canal and the Oise heights—pierced, the enemy's only natural line of resistance between his present unsteady positions and the old Hindenburg line is the Noyon-St. Quentin road from Ham to Beriancourt; but here his right would be open to attack from the Oise heights.

Gains of Great Strategic Value.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 30, (Associated Press.)—This evening there remains to the Germans no other position to fall back upon west of the Hindenburg line than a line running from Ham to Beriancourt. The Third Army, continuing its progress of the early morning in the region of Noyon, has occupied Mont St. Siméon, while the Canal du Nord was crossed at Chevilly.

The extent of these gains in territory is insignificant, but strategically they are of great importance. The capture of Mont St. Siméon means the loss to the Germans of the main defense point of the salient extending from the canal to the Aisne, while the French crossing of the Canal du Nord obliges the retreating forces to quicken their flight or suffer greater losses.

The violent reaction effected north of Soissons by picked German divisions apparently was intended not only to check the advance of the allied

Continued on Page Three.

Aviator Hitchcock Escapes to Switzerland; Jumps from Train, Walks 80 Miles to Border

BERNE, Switzerland, Aug. 30, (Associated Press.)—Lieutenant Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of Westbury, L. I., who, when a member of the Lafayette Flying Squadron last March was captured by the Germans, has escaped from a German prison camp and arrived here.

Hitchcock, who is only 18 years old and is the son of Major Thomas Hitchcock, jumped from a train near Ulm, in Württemberg, and walked eighty miles to the Swiss border, near Schaffhausen. The aviator is returning to the United States immediately.

Elated over the report that Lieutenant Thomas Hitchcock had escaped from a German prison camp, friends and relatives of the young aviator at Westbury, L. I., yesterday were confident that the report would be confirmed and that not many days would pass before the flier would be back in this country Major Thomas Hitchcock, father of the aviator and commander of the aviation camp at Mineola, could not be reached last night, but Mrs. Hitchcock, the mother, telephoned to her Westbury home that she was eagerly awaiting confirmation of the news.

"I believe the story to be true," she said. "I am overjoyed and too full for utterance."

Lieutenant Hitchcock was reported captured on March 6, this information reaching his parents through the International Red Cross at Geneva. According to that report, he fell behind the German lines after he had been wounded in battle with three enemy planes. He was first taken to the prison camp at Saarbrücken, and later was transferred to Giesen, and again to a camp in Bavaria.

Before the United States entered the war, Lieutenant Hitchcock was recognized as an expert horseman and polo player. He was a student at St. Paul's School, in Concord, N. H., last year when he presented himself for enlistment in the aviation service. Although he passed the 100 hours' endurance test in the air, he was rejected because of his age.

In June, 1917, he went to France, where he had further training in the French air service. He was then assigned to the famous Lafayette Escadrille with several other Americans. Last February he brought down two German fliers, and received the Croix de Guerre with two palms and the prize money awarded by the Lafayette Escadrille. After he had been flying for several months he was promoted from Corporal to Sergeant. He had not been transferred to the United States forces when he was captured, and last July when he was still a prisoner, he was made a Lieutenant by General Pétain in recognition of his "gallant work."

MANHATTAN BEACH AUCTION.
Sale of 400 Improved Lots & 6 Houses, Today on Premises, 2:30 P. M.
Joseph P. Day, Auct'r, 31 Nassau St.—Advt.

troops over the plateau toward the Chemin des Dames, but to force Marshal Foch to detach troops from other operations and ease the trying situation of the retreating German forces. Today's developments prove that the latter object is no more likely to be attained than the other. The French pressure goes on with continued success, and even the Hindenburg line, the supreme reliance of the Germans, appears this evening far less safe a refuge.

Machine guns have been placed on every point of vantage by the Germans, and the struggle has become a sort of bush fighting. The enemy's machine guns are carefully concealed and command all paths leading up the hills, and are capable of holding up a large force and obliging assaulting troops to dodge and surround the emplacements. It has been found that artillery preparation, however intense, never reaches all of them.

French soldiers, after their experience in Thiescourt Forest, are becoming familiar with this Indian style of fighting, while the German machine gunners left behind so that the infantry may retire with greater security are becoming weary of their task. When captured they complain that they alone have been sacrificed and have been obliged not only to face the French, but to be under fire of their own artillery, shells from the rear falling on the positions they have been left to hold.

Germans Shelling Noyon.

This happened yesterday at Noyon and seemed to be happening today. Shells from the German heavy artillery were falling short all around Mont St. Siméon, and others were falling in Noyon. Those that fell in the city drove out of their hiding place thirty-two German soldiers who had been overlooked by the Zouaves, who cleared the streets yesterday.

The first thing the prisoners did was to appeal for food. They were happy to get out of Noyon, where they were for one night the only inhabitants, for the town has been placed "out of bounds" until the engineers have been able to explore the ruins for death traps such as destroyed the City Hall at Bapaume after last year's retreat.

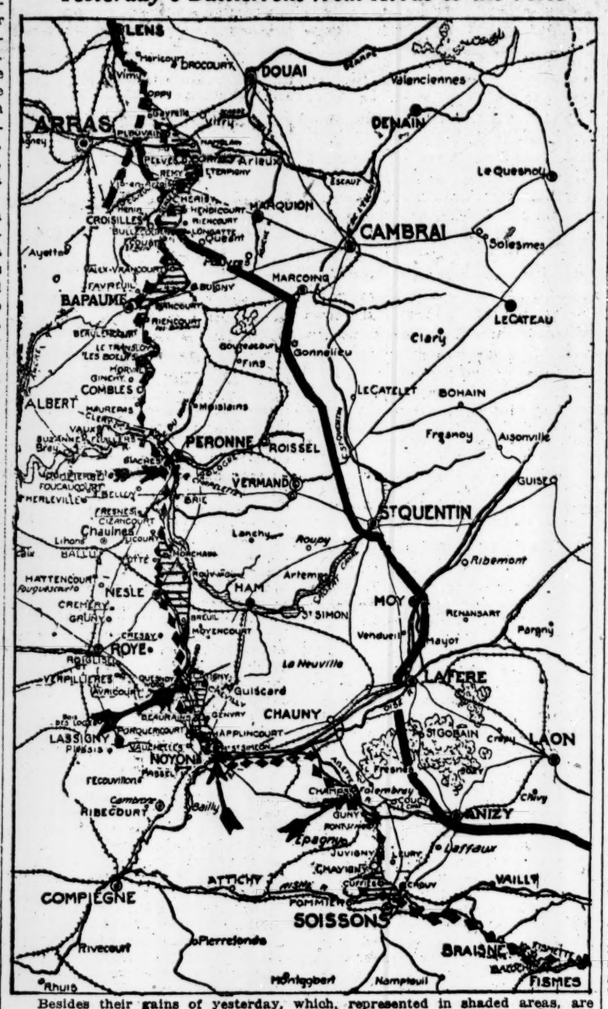
The heavy German guns have been withdrawn a considerable distance since the day before yesterday. No sound of their firing is heard, and shells arriving in the vicinity of Noyon sound as if they were nearly spent. The historic town, made famous by the familiar saying, "The Germans are still in Noyon," has suffered little from shellfire, so far. The French purposely spared the town, preferring to take it at the point of the bayonet instead of destroying historic monuments. The enemy has boasted he would destroy the city, and the work has begun. It will, in all probability, remain unfinished, for the present fighting mood of the French troops promises further changes in the situation that will oblige the enemy to again take his heavy guns further back.

The total of 150 prisoners taken yesterday and this morning is indicative of the present tactics used by the Germans. They are leaving very few men within reach of their adversaries, but every man is equipped with a quick-firer. These tactics also account for the great number of machine guns captured all over the fighting fronts in recent battles. The count has not yet been made, but it is known that the number is formidable.

The Germans are making the most determined resistance against General Mangin's army in an effort to prevent it from gaining a strong foothold north of the Ailette. A French success in this direction would menace the enemy's communications.

Cavalry was employed mainly by the Germans yesterday, but notwithstanding this display of force the enemy was unable to stay the advance of the French.

Yesterday's Battlefront from Arras to the Vesle



Besides their gains of yesterday, which, represented in shaded areas, are apparent on the map, the Allies scored several successes, and, while not important in extent of territory retaken, are highly significant. Such (the location in each case being marked with an arrow) are: The crossing of the Somme by British troops near Chapelette, south of Péronne; the crossing of the Canal du Nord by the French at Catigny and Beaurains; the capture of Mont St. Siméon, east of Noyon, by the French, and the capture, also by the French, of the village of Champs, on the north bank of the Ailette.

The War Situation

By THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The British are experiencing the same difficulty in breaking through the German defenses about Bullecourt that they found in 1917. Yesterday it was reported in the morning that the town had been captured. By nightfall, however, the Germans, realizing the danger to their entire line if this hinge should be broken, counterattacked and retook the position, driving the British back to the western side of the town. This but emphasizes the importance of the successes which have thus far been attained by the Canadian attack in this sector. The German line between Queant and Bullecourt is as important a stretch of territory as exists at this moment on the western front. It comprises ground which the British struggled for in 1917 in a tremendous effort to break the junction at this point and turn the Germans out of the country to the north. But the defense works which had been perfected long before this line had been taken up proved too strong and forced the British to give up the fight. The British this year have progressed further, however, than they did in 1917, but the Germans have made every effort to prevent these gains from affecting their entire system and so far have managed to preserve the greater part of the line intact.

Further south the German retreat is still in progress all the way from Rendecourt to the Somme. There appears to have been no great attempt at resistance to the advance. Even along the Somme about Péronne, the Germans have apparently failed to try to hold the British back. Almost immediately after reaching the Somme River about Péronne the British reported having reached the east bank on both sides of the city. This could not have been done so quickly if at all without great cost unless the Germans had decided to continue the retreat. This would not have held good, of course, if the British advance north of the Somme had carried their lines east of the bend. In such a case the German lines along the river might have been turned and flanked out of position. But this is not the case. The British north of the Somme are still going ahead persistently and making consistent progress. But the line is still lagging behind that to the south of the river, so that the east bank of the bend has not been flanked, nor was there any immediate danger apparently that it was apt to be. Consequently the conclusion is reached that the Germans are falling back toward the Hindenburg line, pivoting as before on that section of the line about Bullecourt and Queant. This fact shows the importance of these towns and the line between them.

This point of view is emphasized by the results of the fighting on the French front. In the fighting north of Noyon the French had a most successful day. Mount St. Simeon, the southern end of the Noyon massif, has been taken. This is probably the most important part of this entire jumble of hills. There are but two points in the entire plateau between Noyon and the extreme northern point of the massif which are higher than Mount St Simeon, and they are only very slightly so. But the importance of this point has to do not alone with this massif. The Canal du Nord is naturally in low ground running due north from Noyon. From the positions which the French took yesterday the entire Canal du Nord for many miles is clearly visible, permitting the French artillery to reach a considerable stretch of the German line by a flanking fire. This has already had its effect. By the assistance of this position the French have already forced a crossing on a front of several miles in the bend of the canal in the centre of which is Chevilly. This town, about three-quarters of a mile from the canal, has been taken and the Germans squeezed out of the entire bend.

The Noyon massif and the Canal du Nord are equally important and are interdependent. The passage of one exposes the other and vice versa. To hold one the Germans have to hold both. As it is now it is doubtful if the Germans hold either. The probabilities are, however, when we take this in connection with what has happened about Peronne that the Germans are retiring toward their old line about the St. Quentin Canal and find it cheaper to get back there quickly rather than to try to stem the advance in the open.

About Soissons the French have forced the Germans to abandon the sharp angle which their line made with the Somme and to round out their positions, but the adjustment is purely local.

HOW BRITISH DROPPED BOMBS ON COLOGNE

Railway Station Hit and Troop Train Wrecked in a Successful Night Raid.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—Cologne was bombed by British airmen on Aug. 21, and details have now reached London which enable Captain Paul Bewsher to give the following description of the raid:

"Night had come and clear stars glittered overhead in a cloudless sky. Far away could be seen the black manes of forests and a clear-cut line of hills unobscured by mist. Low in the east hung a brilliant golden moon.

"The thickly clad pilot gave an order to the waiting mechanics and climbed up into the machine. Sitting in his leather-covered seat he tested the two engines which roared with a steady note.

On either side of him was a heavily muffled observer, equipped with maps, pistols, notebooks, and a couple of thermos flasks. He settled himself for the journey. All was ready, the whistle blew, the engines roared with a splendid note of power, the great machine shook itself, began to move across the grass, and thundered triumphantly into the air.

"Soon the airmen crossed the shell-torn area of lines over which star shells were bursting, and moved steadily forward over the curving river which lay glittering like a silver scarf far below them. For a time they saw no lights at all. Metz and Thionville lay in darkness, though here and there a dull red glare revealed the position of the blast furnaces of Briez and Bassin.

Forty miles behind the lines they began to see villages, the lamplit streets of which, radiating from a centre, made them look like glowing starfish. They passed near Treves, which lay in darkness, although some dandom shells burst high above the town. A pale searchlight, rendered useless by the moonlit night, moved inquiringly to and fro as on and on they flew, steadily picking up bend after bend of the river on the map. They passed over Coblenz and Andolmach, which glittered like gems, their streets ablaze with lights. The faithful engines on either side chanted a steady song as the machine passed over Bonn and flew on, and then far ahead of them the airmen saw a great cluster of lights on the river—Cologne. Soon they could see two bridges across the river and the light of hughe factories south of the town.

German troops were being transferred to the western front, and at the Cologne railway station there was a state of great activity. Though it was nearly 1 o'clock in the morning, the lamps along the station platforms were blazing.

The pilot throttled his engines, the observer climbed through a little door into the front cockpit, and over the roofs of the moonlit city whose houses and shadowed streets, churches and the great cathedral could be clearly seen, the giant airplane glided lower and lower. It was a moment of tense excitement. It was no feeling of vindictiveness that possessed the eager, muffled airmen. It was a feeling of exultation at their achievement.

"Taking a line for the railway junction the observer pressed his bomb lever slowly forward, and then again and again over the pale city for a moment hung great yellow bombs ere they began their swift downward rush. The airmen's eyes were fixed on te city below. Lights shone in even lines in the streets. In the railway station could be seen white plumes of smoke rising from railway engines.

"Two great red flashes suddenly appeared near the station, leaving a cloud of smoke. Two others appeared nearer still, and then the six remaining bombs burst on the huge railway junction, and the thunder of the explosions came to the airmen's ears as they sped back above the silver river. Searchlights moved ceaselessly over the town and scattered shells flickered in the starlit skies. In the wrecked station lay a troop train, overturned and torn and splintered. The British airmen had achieved their object."

BRITISH FLEW LOW IN MANNHEIM RAID

Poison Gas Factories Bombed with Great Effect by New Air Manoeuvre.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—During the last week no fewer than seventeen separate raids into German territory have been carried out by the allied indepeadent air force, which is under the command of a British General.

While extensive damage is known to have been done to important military objectives, such as the railway junction at Treves, the station at Frankfort, and the chemical factory at Saaralben, the most striking feature of the week's work was the raid on the Mannheim poison gas factories, where British airmen, flying at a height of 200 feet, narrowly avoided collision with the factory chimneys.

Although this manoeuvre necessarily increased the personal risk of the airmen, it enabled them to direct their bombs with great accuracy toward the more vulnerable parts of their objective. Every bomb released was seen to hit its target.

The drastic moral effect produced by the bombing airplanes flying at the housetop levels may easily be imagined, and the German defense tactics were for the time paralyzed by the totally unexpected and, indeed, unprecedented nature of the attack, as is shown by the fact that all the British machines returned safely.

In the northern coastal region, Bruges has been bombed nine times, and successful raids have been made upon military works at such places as Zeebrugge and Ostend.

The almost monotonous frequency with which these names appear in the official communiqués tends to blunt the imagination of the public to the real magnitude and significance of the effort which Great Britain is making against this formidable sector of the western front. Scarcely a day passes without at least one raid upon these vital German strongholds. Sometimes three or four raids are made in a single day. Often a squadron attacking one of the objectives, say, at 11 o'clock in the morning, will be relieved by another squadron, say, at noon, which will carry on until relieved by a third squadron, and this over one of the most strongly fortified military positions in Europe and against defensive organizations of the most formidable kind.

Although figures can convey only the slightest notion of the intensive character of the British aerial attacks upon these coastal fortresses, it may be noted that during the last three months the following raids have been made: Upon the German works at Zeebrugge, 72; at Bruges, 63; at Ostend, 64. In addition to these 199 raids, an immense number of separate attacks have been delivered upon other military works in the coastal area.

While German Headquarters reports continue to make claims of German successes in the air fighting on the western front, the official tally made on the British side for the last week shows 74 enemy machines destroyed and 34 driven down out of control, while 32 British machines are reported missing.

HAIG INCREASES HIS GAINS

Continued from Page 1, Column 8.

here. Bancourt, east of Bapaume, fell after being stormed.

Astride the road to Cambrai from Bapaume the British crashed into the Germans and smothered their resistance, sometimes again at the point of the bayonet. Frémicourt seems to have been taken and the British to have driven on eastward. North of here, Vaulx-Vraucourt, which contained a large enemy garrison that offered the strongest resistance with machine guns, apparently has fallen in its entirety to the British. Ecoust-St. Mein and Longatte, a suburb, are again reported to have been captured by the British.

Germans Slaughtered in a Trap.

Here the Germans delivered a powerful counterattack and the British withdrew in the face of it. The artillery was turned on the trap the Germans had made for themselves, and after it had finished the British moved back again and mopped up what remained of the Germans.

Bullecourt is well in British hands, as apparently also is Hendecourt. Riencourt and Cagnicourt seem to be in the possession of Field Marshal Haig's men. Heavy fighting is reported in this locality, as here the British have reached a point only a few hundred yards from the Drocourt-Quéant "switch line," which apparently is garrisoned with every man the German high command has been able to lay hands on. They are waiting for what they expect may come in their five lines of trenches, which are protected by many belts of barbed wire.

But even as they wait they are being harassed by heavy fire from the British cannon, which throughout this zone of the battle are thundering away as hard as their gunners can force them.

From here northward across the Arras-Cambrai road and along the River Scarpe the British are pushing forward, gaining more ground, straightening their line, and drawing generally closer to the Drocourt-Quéant defenses of the enemy.

Pay Tribute to British Skill.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 30.—In the capture of Combles the British took a battery complete, in addition to some 260 prisoners, and at Maurepas one fifteen-centimeter howitzer and four field guns fell into their hands, according to information received here.

A German staff memorandum which has just been captured says: "The enemy is a past master at cloaking his intentions." Another document which has fallen into possession of the British says: "The troops opposite are Australians, a powerful type of man, exceedingly clever, versatile, and very enterprising. They know how to creep through the high crops and capture our outposts. A characteristic is that the enemy takes few prisoners, but bayonets and shoots everybody. The enemy also understands exceedingly well how to plan, prepare, and carry out large patrol operations. The hostile infantry shows great dash by daylight."

Splendid Work of Haig's Gunners.

It is time something was said of the wonderful work in the Scarpe-Somme battle of the British artillery, which made possible the victories gained. The Germans themselves testify to the terrible efficiency of the massed British cannon, which in many cases stood virtually wheel to wheel while pouring death and destruction into the enemy, knocking the will to fight out of him and blasting a path for the infantry.

The prisoners all mention the terrific barrages they have withstood and comment bitterly upon the thinness of their own counterbarrages, because the German heavies are always being dragged rearward, to save them from capture. The German artillery apparently had little faith in the ability of the infantry to hold off the British attacks today.

As for days past, the British barrages have fallen all along the front, ever moving forward, and they have come down on masses of the enemy lying in whatever shelter they could find, such as shell craters, old and new, and old fallen-in trenches, which cross and recross this ground, made barren even of grass by years of war. Rarely have the Germans had the protection of dugouts. Even when they have, going into them often meant capture, for the British infantry and tanks at nearly all times have been upon them so closely after the barrages lifted that they have not had much time to offer fight, even if they really desired to.

The casualties inflicted by the British shells have been larger, perhaps, than ever before, because the gunners, advancing closely behind the infantry, have had many opportunities on this terrain, which alternately is slightly rolling and flat, to lay on their weapons with open sights and pour a rapid fire of steel into the Germans. The artillery has materially helped to increase the number of prisoners by throwing completely out of gear all the enemy rationing arrangements. The emptier a German stomach the more docile is its owner. Still more has the artillery helped to catch prisoners by dropping barrages behind large groups, cutting off their retreat. And all this fire has had its effect in even more ways.

The extent to which the Australian corps' prisoner cages have been packed of late refutes the charge of bayoneting and shooting. The same document comments on the fact that "the enemy airmen are absolutely masters of the air here, and are far more numerous than ours."

That patriotism is not altogether so intense in the German Army seems to be suggested by notes in the captured staff memorandum which tell of the action of the 5th Company of the 22d Infantry Regiment refusing to relieve the 4th Company on the ground that they had done their tour of duty in the trenches. The battalion commander, after threatening to send them forward under escort, appealed to their sense of duty to the Fatherland. The notes go on to say that several men were heard to exclaim, "To hell with the Fatherland!"

Official Reports of the Day's Operations

French

PARIS, Aug. 30.

Night Report—During the day we ejected from the east bank of the Canal du Nord enemy elements that were still resisting. Cantigny and Sermaize are ours.

Pursuing our progress, our troops have crossed the canal at two points, in front of Cantigny and Beaurains, and taken Chevilly and Hill 89 and penetrated Genvry.

More to the south stubborn fighting has been going on in the region north and east of Noyon. We hold Happlincourt and Mont St. Siméon. During these actions we have taken several hundred prisoners.

Between the Oise and the Aisne there has been no less lively fighting.

On the north bank of the Ailette we have conquered the village of Champs.

North of Soissons we have taken Chavigny and Cuffies and advanced our line to the western outskirts of Crouy.

Aviation—Our bombarding machines have attacked the Pinon Forest and the railroad station at Anizy-le-Château, (both between Soissons and Laon,) and crossings of the Ailette located in this region. More than forty-eight tons of explosives were dropped.

Twenty enemy machines have been downed or sent down out of control. An enemy captive balloon was set on fire.

Day Report—Along the Somme and in the region of the Canal du Nord there was no change during the night.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne French troops repulsed several German counterattacks. East of Pasly we maintained our gains.

Along the Vesle and in Champagne German raids were without result. The night was quiet on the remainder of the front.

British

LONDON, Aug. 30.

Night Report—East and northeast of Bapaume our operations are proceeding satisfactorily, in spite of increased hostile resistance. Hard fighting occurred on the greater part of this front, and a number of heavy counterattacks were made by the enemy.

Our troops entered Riencourt-les-Bapaume and Bancourt, where they have been actively engaged with the enemy throughout the day. They captured Frémicourt and Vaulxvroucourt, taking a number of prisoners, and have reached the western outskirts of Beugny.

At Ecoust-St. Mien the enemy is still maintaining an obstinate defense, closely pressed by our troops, who have taken a number of prisoners in this locality.

At Bullecourt and Hendecourt hostile counterattacks, delivered with much determination by strong forces, compelled our troops to fall back to the western outskirts of these villages and to a German trench system between them, where the enemy's attacks were stopped by our fire. North of these villages an attack launched this morning by Canadian troops astride the Arras-Cambrai road has been successful.

The enemy defenses between Hendecourt and Haucourt have been captured, together with the latter village and several hundred prisoners. South of Bapaume our troops have maintained vigorous pressure upon the enemy and have gained ground.

We have made progress east and northeast of Cléry, and in this sector have taken 300 prisoners.

In the Lys sector the enemy is continuing his withdrawal, closely followed by our troops. The town of Bailleul is again in our possession.

Day Report—In spite of the destruction of river bridges, our advancing troops crossed the Somme both south and west of Péronne.

We have taken Cléry-sur-Somme and Combles. In this area alone we took over 200 prisoners and a few guns yesterday.

London and West Lancashire troops made important progress yesterday afternoon east of the Sensée River, capturing Bullecourt and Hendecourt-les-Cagnicourt after hard fighting, together with the powerful German trench systems protecting these villages.

Between Hendecourt and the Arras-Cambrai road an attack delivered by Canadian troops early this morning is reported to be developing favorably.

Astride the River Scarpe English and Scottish troops continued their advance yesterday and gained valuable ground in the direction of Eterpigny, Hamblain-les-Prés, and Plouvain. The village of Remy is held by us.

A number of prisoners was captured in these operations.

In the valleys of the Lawe and Lys Rivers we continued to push forward.

German

BERLIN, Aug. 30, (via London.)

Night Report—Great British attacks on a wide front southeast of Arras failed.

There were local engagements northeast of Noyon and on the Ailette.

Day Report—Southeast of Arras the enemy's infantry and tanks advancing on the battlefield were taken under the effective fire of our artillery and battleplanes. Toward noon the enemy resumed his attack. Their centre of gravity yesterday was south of the Arras-Cambrai Road.

In severe fighting we beat back the enemy, who launched several assaults from Chérisy and Fontaine against Hendecourt. Further south the British penetrated Bullecourt and Riencourt. Bitter fighting raged here in the trench system and crater fields of former battles.

Riencourt has been wrested again from the enemy, and the eastern part of Bullecourt recaptured.

At noon the enemy extended his attacks as far as northeast of Bapaume. For the most part, they broke down under our fire. Five times he attacked in vain from St. Leger and Mory. A great number of tanks were destroyed.

North of the Somme, in connection with movements carried out south of the river, we shifted our defense to the line running east of Bapaume and to the northwest of Péronne yesterday. The enemy followed hesitatingly, advancing beyond Bapaume, Combles, and Maurepas.

Between Péronne and the Oise there have been infantry engagements, and also between the west bank of the Somme and the canal. Strong attacks which the enemy launched southeast of Nesle and from Noyon against our new lines northeast of the town were repulsed.

On the Ailette the French obtained a footing on the east bank of the stream west of Folembray, but only to a slight depth.

Between the Ailette and the Aisne the French and Americans resumed their attacks. Between Pont-St. Mard and Chavigny they stormed our lines from early morning. Tanks constantly advanced in front of dense attacking waves of infantry.

East German, Magdeburg, Hanoverian, Thuringian, and Guard regiments completely frustrated the attacks of the enemy carried out with double superiority in forces.

Seventy-two tanks were shot to pieces.

The French suffered a severe defeat here yesterday. Their losses were unusually high. We captured prisoners from ten different divisions.

AMERICANS KEEP UP HEAVY FIRE AT JUVIGNY

Hurl Thousands of High Explosive Shells Into German Positions There.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 30, (Associated Press.)—While the French troops on the right and left of the Americans on the front north of Soissons struggled forward today, the Americans sent thousands of rounds of high explosive shells and shrapnell into the German positions. They made little effort to advance their line.

Late this afternoon some progress was made by the Americans in the region of Juvigny.

Although the day was not marked by any spectacular advance, there was far from a lull in the activities on the American front.

Since the Americans appeared on Wednesday the Germans have displayed stubbornness and skill. They have good positions, and are defending them in a manner which would suggest that they might even attempt a serious counterattack. The positions of the Americans are perhaps not so good, and the contest seems to have narrowed down to one of comparative merits of officers and men of the two organizations.

Before the day was over the Germans had begun to show signs of weakening, and observers reported troop movements which appeared to indicate a regrouping, and perhaps a retirement.

The orders to the Americans were to maintain a harassing fire through the day, and even the minor attack of one flank was decided upon only after the advance made by the French indicated its advisability.

Over the field the American infantry remained in the positions they had held last night. Dug in behind almost every little rise on the plateau and on the hillside, they awaited the order to attack. Closer to the German positions scores of shell holes sheltered the men from the sweeping machine gun fire, while further to the rear there were companies waiting to be called to their support.

The artillery went into the action early in the morning, not in barrage, but firing first at one point in the German lines and then at another, in accordance with reports indicating places where the Germans were mobilizing or where there might be danger of a concentration. Rarely, if ever, have the American troops delivered over such a period so continuous a fire. It was of a punishing character that must have wrought terrible destruction, and probably much demoralization. The lines are close together, and shells from both the howitzers were mixed with those of the lighter character, while the big long range American guns sent shells far in the rear of the enemy lines to places indicated by observers in the aerial service.

The American infantry between the lines was forced to become a part of the action today by the determined Germans, whose long line of machine gun emplacements was supplemented by groups of infantry who fired at every appearance of the Americans. It was a day of sniping for them, especially the machine gunners. Their fire did not rise in most cases ten inches above the ground. One gunner had the trick of holding the trigger until just three shots were fired. All day long his gun gave forth its "tat, tat, tat," every burst being followed by a slight change in direction.

A large part of those caught in the ground sweeping fire were wounded in the leg below the knees.

The Germans in front of the Americans at times were subjected not only to the fire of the American guns, but to a supplemental raking from the French. It was impossible to ascertain the German casualties, but it is certain that they were heavy.

The big gun fire reached the maximum of intensity. The roar of the artillery rose in a great crescendo. The Americans used no gas shells. The Germans did, however, but in slightly smaller quantities than usual.

One prisoner captured by the Americans brought the news that Captain Karl Boy-Ed, former Naval Attaché at Washington, who recently resigned as head of the press section of the German Naval Department, had published a book in Germany dealing with the reasons why the United States entered the war. Other prisoners confirmed the reports of heavy German casualties as the result of the terrible artillery fire of the Americans.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE FRONT, Aug. 30, (Associated Press.)—American patrols are active each night keeping in contact with the enemy along the Vesle. The American officers continue to believe that the Germans will soon be compelled to withdraw, at least as far as the Aisne, owing to the constant pressure on the French and British fronts. The Americans are determined to be stepping on the heels of the Germans when they begin their retreat; which, the officers say "is coming sooner or later."

There was the usual artillery activity today.

ADVISES REICHSTAG TO MAKE PEACE MOVE

Vienna Paper Wants Pledge Against Conquest and for a League of Nations.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna is quoted here as giving the following peace advice to Germany on Aug. 27:

"The Reichstag should be convened immediately and a Socialist made a Minister of the empire. The Prussian Landtag should be dissolved. The Reichstag should declare in favor of revising the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest and renounce all territorial annexation.

"Furthermore, the Reichstag should declare for the restoration of Belgium and announce the readiness of Germany to enter a league of nations committed to disarmament on sea and land."

MAURICE ANALYZES SHIFT IN TIDE OF WAR

British Expert Says Element of Surprise Turned the Scale in Favor of Allies.

HAS NO DOUBT OF RESULT

But Declares Haig's Army Must Be Kept Up and Ships Provided for America.

By MAJOR GEN. SIR F. B. MAURICE.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—This year has been the most dramatic in the war in its sudden changes of fortune. We have seen the enemy overrunning with almost incredible rapidity the most elaborate defenses. We have seen that great rivers have not checked his progress. We have seen him advancing thirty miles into our lines in less time than we had taken to advance five or six. We have seen him within an ace of overwhelming success.

Within little more than a month we have seen the enemey's great scheme of conquest shattered. We find him yielding on a great part of his front, and we are recovering ground at a rate and at a price which even the wildest optimist had not conceived to be possible. We have been accustomed to battles on a front of thirty or forty miles, for which months of elaborate preparation were necessary; and we now see the Allies on the move on a front of 175 miles from Flanders to Rheims. A blow is struck, now here, now there, suddenly and unexpectedly; and always with success.

There has, in fact, been a general speeding up. A month ago we were back in 1914. Today we jumped forward two years, with the excellent prospect of finding ourselves before long as regards ground where we were at the beginning of 1918, but with the vast difference that we have before us a weakening enemy, while we still grow in power. We are finding an antidote to wire and trenches.

From the early days of 1915 onward our statesmen were skeptical of the possibility of defeating Germany in the west and were always looking for the way round. The soldier, realizing the potentialities of the enemy's central position, was equally skeptical of the way round. He saw that the enemy would always get there first, and maintained stoutly that the western front must always be the decisive front. He was equally firm in his conviction that he could get through the barrier. The statesmen asked for results; and the soldier, trying again and again, failed to produce them. He knew he was right, but he couldn't prove he was right; and thence came the interminable discussions between easterner and westerner.

Paved Way with Artillery.

The problem of attacking continuous lines of trenches was new and could only be solved by experiment, while the experiments could only be carried out at a ghastly price. Early in 1915 Joffre started the process of nibbling at the enemy's lines. That proved too slow. The enemy had time to bring up his reserves; and as a means of attrition it failed, because the attack lost as heavily as the defense. Then came our experiment, on a small scale, at Neuve Chapelle, of assault following intense bombardment, an experiment which Joffre elaborated into his great attack in the Champagne in the Autumn of 1915. Trusting always in the ever-increasing number of their guns and growing piles of shells, the Allies repeated this method, with variations, for two years, but always failed to break through. The great assault by infantry was changed into attack, with limited objectives; but always there was a prelude of prolonged and intense bombardment, and, though the degree of success attained varied, the final result was always the same.

The great and lengthy preparations for these battles could not be concealed. The enemy knew where the blow was to fall and had his reserves ready beyond range of our artillery. His admirable system of communication between the eastern and western fronts allowed him, when hard pressed by us, to bring over sufficient fresh corps to bring us to a stand.

In the Autumn of last year we tried another experiment, and at Cambrai succeeded in reintroducing surprise as a weapon of the offensive. But, exhausted by prolonged fighting in Flanders and weakened by the dispatch of troops to Italy, we could not develop our initial success. None the less, that battle marks the turning point in the war. Ludendorff learned from it, and we have learned from it; and surprise has been the feature of the battles of 1918.

It would obviously be wrong to discuss the methods by which surprise has been or can be obtained. Some of them are well known, some of them are not. The broad fact is that surprise, in one form or another, proved to be the means of surmounting the difficulties of trench warfare and of gaining rapid results.

Victory Now Certain.

The possibility of obtaining surprise has made a decisive victory in the west not only possible but certain. We can see now that our stupendous efforts of the last four years have not been thrown away. The enemy is being slowly and steadily exhausted. During the three years in which we have been attacking him we have been wearing him out; and he has, as I explained in my second article, done much this year, by his methods of attack, toward completing the process.

There was at one time a very real danger that we should not be able to stay the course, that we should exhaust ourselves in trying to exhaust him. Now that America is with us, that danger is past. We must increase in power, while he goes down; and therefore the process that is now going on is similar in effect to the transfer of votes in Parliament. Every soldier whom the Allies put into France counts two on a division.

Now that we have unity of command, we can and do make our superiority felt at the right time and in the right place. That superiority is not yet great. It will be very much greater, and not in numbers alone. Our methods are improving; the number and power of our guns are still increasing; our tanks are developing by leaps and bounds; and in the air our mastery is becoming daily more apparent. I was in France during a week of perfect flying weather and of full moon. As compared with April, the amount of bombing which the enemy did behind our lines was insignificant and his attacks by low-flying planes were much less frequent. We are not yet able to prevent him from carrying out either form of air attack, but the damage which we do to him is out of all proportion greater than he does to us.

I have come back to England with the impression that in every department of the war we are now definitely superior to the enemy. Our superiority is not yet sufficient to be overwhelming, but it is certain to be so. The only question is when it will be so, and the answer depends largely upon us.

Germans Throw Away Chances.

The Germans have proved themselves to be admirable planners when they have plenty of time to think. Their first plan of attack in the west, in 1914, was a military masterpiece. The plan which they found during the Winter of 1916-17, in order to avoid our attacks and gain time to finish off Russia, was excellent. Their plan of attack worked out during the Winter of 1917-18 was as good.

Mercifully, their Generals have again and again shown that they are not capable of dealing with the daily changes and chances of war, and they have thrown away opportunity after opportunity. The fact remains, however, that the principles of Ludendorff's 1918 plan were sound. He learned from Cambrai the effect of surprise in trench warfare, and he saw that we failed because we had no weight behind our blow. He had plenty of weight behind his, and that is why he got his results so quickly. Tanks, airplanes, weight of artillery, and other thousand and one devices of modern war are all of value, some of them of increasing and inestimable value; but nothing has yet replaced in war the big battalions.

Our present offensive, great as its promise is, has not the weight to carry us through to complete victory. The length of the war now depends mainly on when we shall have that weight. America has plumped for the west, and is sending troops over as fast as she can get ships from us and from her own resources. She cannot do more than that. France is, and has long been, making the greatest effort of which she is capable.

The question is, are we doing the same? We Allies are certain of having the necessary weight as the American Armies develop, but that is a matter of time. No one would willingly prolong the war for a day if he could shorten it by any possible sacrifice.

It is no time to consider what we have done. We must ask ourselves what more we can do. We still are living from hand to mouth as regards man power, and the question is still anxiously asked in France: "Will they keep up the drafts?"

Must Have More Men.

If we rely only on our annual contingent of 19-year-old boys and on our recovered sick and wounded we cannot maintain our forces in the field at the full strength. The day on which we shall have the necessary weight will be postponed, and the war will be prolonged. As long as Ireland is out of the war, and as long as labor difficulties stand in the way of the fullest possible development of our man power, we cannot honestly say we have done our best. If we, as a nation, can be made to realize that full and complete victory is certain, that every able-bodied man sent to France brings the end nearer, that upon us depends the saving of life and treasure by shortening the war, shall we not make the supreme effort to overcome all difficulties and keep our ranks full?

Ireland will be lost for all time if she prolongs the war by refusing her help. We require during this Autumn and Winter to devote our whole energies to increasing our power in France. Our overseas expeditions must be reduced to what is strictly necessary for the defense of vital centres. For, apart from such reinforcement as they may yield for the Russian front, every ship which they require supplies Americans in France. All our naval and military establishments must be reviewed with the object of getting men for the fighting line. We must overcome every obstacle which keeps young and active men in places which might be taken by the middle-aged.

We must appeal to the dominions to look into their man power in the same way. If Australia could see at work her glorious troops who saved Amiens in April last and are now, with reduced ranks, driving the enemy back along the Somme, their ranks would not long remain unfilled.

The difficulties of introducing compulsory service in the middle of the war have made our recruiting methods very slow. Therefore we must begin in time. Men must be ready before and not after the battle has begun.

Complete victory in the west is certain. How soon it can be obtained depends on what more we can do to keep America supplied with ships and Sir Douglas Haig with men.

PERSHING'S FAITH INSPIRED DRIVE

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

long have been under the harrow of the Hun invasion.

With three months' battle experience of their own to guide the Americans, the French and English recognize that the best results henceforth will be obtainable by thorough Americanization. Their own training, their own supplies, and their own front would conduce to the greatest measure of success. The period of so-called brigading with European troops has now passed and the time has come to turn the Americans loose on their own sectors in divisions, corps, and armies.

The French say that nothing was ever more to the purpose than the Americans' appearance on the scene, full of energy and with methods strange to the Germans, such as long-range rifle shooting and the use of cover in Indian fashion. What they have accomplished does not exhaust, but only illustrates, their native capacities, and as all-American instruction becomes more and more established, our army will show that versatility and inventiveness which supply the element of surprise so priceless in this war.

Frenchmen and Englishmen with whom I have talked paid a tribute to the work of our staff college and training methods, and all are prompt in their generous recognition of the working out of Pershing's plans. The views thus set forth are highly important, as American predominance in respect to numbers will become emphasized with the next few months.

New War Methods Favored.

It is fortunate that the Americans, at so early a date, have made a record which entitles them to the confidence of their allies and insures freedom of policy and action to our military leadership. Instead of having to argue for our own methods, European authorities will second us in striking out on bold and original lines.

A French officer, discussing the Americans, said:

"I have been much interested in studying the Americans, and from previous accounts expected an entirely different type of man. I have been agreeably surprised at their modesty. They have great exuberance and a lot of imagination, but what many called boastfulness seems to me to be an entirely different quality.

"They project their vision and sometimes, perhaps, take too much into the picture. But when responsibility comes down hard on them they are as steady as a rock. I have seen no troops more hardheaded and generally reliable.

"I heard of an officer who took part in a very gallant action at the front. Subsequently he was in a company with Europeans who showered him with compliments on how the Americans had behaved. He took it all quietly, and when they got through remarked: 'I hope we are doing all right.'"

CONCESSIONS TO RUSSIA BY KAISER

Routes of Commerce and Free Ports in "Independent" Baltic Provinces.

CAUCASUS CLAIMS DROPPED

But Germany Is to Get Oil and Independence of Georgia Is Recognized.

INDEMNITY PARTLY SHIFTED

Ukraine and Finland Jointly to Pay 1,000,000,000 of Total of 6,000,000,000 Marks.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 30.—The North German Gazette explains the import of the three supplementary agreements to the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty signed in Berlin Tuesday. It says the agreements are intended to regulate a number of political and military-political questions arising from the fact that Russia's relations with the border States are still unsettled.

"The German Government felt itself at one with the German people in the principle of not causing or supporting the forcible disunion of former Russian territory," says the Gazette. "This principle, which is expressly laid down in the supplementary agreements, makes it possible for Russia in the future to order its own internal affairs, and forms the foundation on which any Russian Government which does not desire war with Germany can and must build.

"Esthonia and Livonia stand in the foreground of German interest. The supplementary agreements contain a solution which assures the Baltic States independence, but gives Russia routes of commerce to and free ports on the Baltic for all time.

"Germany succeeded in getting Russia's consent to recognition of the independence of Georgia, but it was impossible to secure Russia's consent to acknowledge other States in the Caucasus. The Russian Government laid the greatest weight on assuring to itself the Baku territory with its rich naphtha fields. Germany could not disregard this wish in view of the fact that Russia pledged itself to place a portion of the naphtha production at the disposal of Germany and its allies.

"The 6,000,000,000 marks which Russia undertake to pay Germany includes all sums lost by Germans up to July 1, 1917, through Russian revolutionary confiscatory legislation. A financial commission will be named to regulate the matter of mutual claims and debts. No further expropriations shall be made of German property, and Germans affected by such measures shall be indemnified, but expropriations in Russia will be recognized as legal if they affect all Russians and foreigners alike.

"Russia's new laws regarding inheritances shall not apply to Germans whose rights shall be determined in accordance with the Russo-German Convention of 1894. All civil issues between Russians and Germans antedating the war shall be adjudicated by two courts, each composed of a Dane as President, and one German and one Russian jurist, with seats at Berlin and Moscow."

The newspaper adds that of the 6,000,000,000 marks Russia has agreed to pay, Ukraine and Finland jointly will pay 1,000,000,000.

GERMAN MUTINEERS JOIN UKRAINE REBELS

1,200 Take Several Guns with Them and Wage Battle with German Force.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Twelve hundred German mutineers have joined forces with an armed peasant body and attacked the German forces in the region of Dymera, twenty-four miles from Kiev, according to a Russian wireless dispatch received here today from Moscow. The dispatch reads:

"A resolute struggle is going on against the White Guards. The organizer of the recently discovered conspiracy at Moscow, named Marpulias, has been shot. Near the Church of Christ the Savior a band of White Guards was captured during the night. The author Peschechnoff, (formerly editor of a newspaper at Petrograd,) has been set free at Moscow.

"In the Ukraine the unrest among the peasants is spreading. The district and town of Dymera, twenty-four miles from Kiev, has been declared by the German Army commander to be in a state of siege. All persons were forbidden to be in the streets after 7 P. M. and all movements to and from the town were prohibited.

"Nevertheless, the peasants succeeded in concentrating forces around the town and the commander asked for reinforcements from Kiev. After two hours an airplane appeared over the town and announced that two steamers with soldiers and guns had been dispatched against the peasant forces.

"Soldiers arrived with machine guns and occupied all routes to the town. A fine was imposed on the town.

"Mutineers numbering about 1,200 men, with ten machine guns and several other guns, joined the peasants and fierce fighting took place between these forces and the Germans. There were many losses on both sides.

"The population of Kiev is starving."

REDS FLEE FROM USSURI.

Lose 400 Men in Three-Day Battle with Allied Forces.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 31.—The Daily Mail's Harbin, Manchuria, correspondent, telegraphing Thursday regarding the situation in Siberia, says the Bolshevist forces were defeated in a three days' battle along the Ussuri River, losing 400 men killed.

The correspondent adds that the Bolshevist troops are fleeing toward Khaborovsk, and that the Japanese have occupied Iman, midway between Nikol and Khaborovsk.

RED LEADERS TAKE HEART.

German Writer Says They Feel More Secure Than Formerly.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 30.—The Bolshevist uthorities in Russia appear to regard their position as more secure than formerly, according to Hans Vorst, probably Germany's best informed writer on Russian affairs, in the course of a review of the situation printed in the Tageblatt of Berlin.

Writing from Moscow on Aug. 20, Vorst says that the main reasons for the change in the attitude of the authorities are the recent victories over the Czechoslovaks, the feeling that Entente intervention in Russia is less formidable than was at first feared, and the recent German defeats, which have given rise to a feeling that there was nothing to fear from Germany.

Vorst's articles, which have been printed during the last few months, have been marked throughout by a desire to tell the truth, even when it has been unpalatable. For this reason, what he has to say about the changed attitude in Russia is of interest.

He says that the registration of former Russian officers which has just ended has also contributed to the increase of Bolshevist confidence. There had been all sorts of rumors in circulation about a secret anti-Soviet organization among these officers, and the Government leaders were plainly perturbed by the appearance in Moscow on Aug. 7 of 15,000 officers for registration. It amazed the Bolshevist leaders, but it was demonstrated that their fears were exaggerated. They were not prepared to deal with such a great number, and all but 180 were permitted to return to their homes.

Vorst also calls attention to the fact that an article appearing in the Pravda on Aug. 17 from the pen of a Bolshevist leader employed a tone never before used from this source in an appeal to the bourgeoisie to make common cause with the laborers.

Vorst, in concluding his article, says:

"It cannot be mistaken that a quieter and more confident feeling prevails in the Soviet Government, and in connection iwth this feeling the inclination to intensified terrorism is diminished."

RUSSIANS RECOVER PORT.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30.—A Russian volunteer army has captured the Black Sea port of Novorossysk, according to a dispatch from Kiev.

Nishni-Novgorod has been chosen as a temporary headquarters by the Military Revolutionary Committee, the town being cleared of counter-revolutionary elements, according to a Moscow telegram to the North German Gazette. Eleven of the counter-revolutionaries have been executed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Russian volunteer army, reported to have captured the Black Sea port of Novorossysk, is believed here to be remnants of Russian regular organizations who scattered to their homes after the peace of Brest-Litovsk. They have been joined by peasants and are understood to be acting as far as possible in co-operation with the anti-Bolshevist forces.

CONSULS OUT OF MOSCOW?

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30.—The Japanese Consul General and the Embassy staff, the last Entente representatives at Moscow, have left for home under a special safe-conduct provided by the Bolshevist Government, according to a Moscow dispatch to the Lokal-Anzeiger of Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—So far as the State Department here knows American Consul General Poole still is in Moscow, and no official report has been received to confirm dispatches from German sources that the last of the Entente representatives have left that city.

The Times Special Cable Dispatches from the Battlefronts

BRITISH KEEN IN PURSUIT

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

white mist over all the war zone until it was soaked up by the rising sun. The battlefields appeared ghastly in this whitish glamour, with dew clinging to the strands of barbed wire and to all the tall thistles growing rankly in the unreaped cornfields, all cut up with trenches and shell craters.

Supply trains puffed through the desolation of those old battlefields with long trails of white smoke and truckloads of shells for the new battles. Kite balloons rose above the gray earth and wagged their white ears aloft.

Presently along the roads the transport came crawling. Labor battalions came out of their camps in which smoky fires burned and marched up to mend roads tramped over by German boots a day or two ago. From the aerodromes on the way the British flying men were coming out for the first flight of the morning and winged away into the dappled sky.

So the world out here awoke to another day of war, though further off there was no waking, for man slept.

I went up through Miraumont and the valley of the Ancre, across which the Welsh went wading to capture the heights of Thiepval on Aug. 28. It was a valley of abomination, and the dawn lightened its trees, sticking out of deep swamps, from which there rose wafts of stench, where dead things lie rotting. Sandbag emplacements, where men had little shelter from storms of fire, were white against the charred earth, and black stumps were everywhere for miles up this valley to Irles and Achiet-le-Petit and Grevillers and other places near Bapaume where the British had been fighting hard these last few days.

Litter of German Debris.

All this tumult of the tortured earth, all these pits dug by shells, all this wild destruction of places ruined in the first year of the war and mangled ever since were strewn with relics of German life and German death, newly littered here. Their great steel helmets punctured by bullets or torn like paper by shell splinters lay in thousands, with gas masks and rifles and cartridge belts and gray coats.

Along every mile of the way lay rows of stick bombs, never used against the British, and dumps of unexploded shells, hideous in their potentiality. A few dead horses lay on each side of the tracks, as they had gone trudging up with the British transport before being shot. Beside one horse lay a dead white dog, the pet of the transport column.

For a picture of war an artist like Orpen should have been here, but the men hereabout had other work to do. They were getting on with the business of bringing up guns across the wild wastes of cratered ground, filling up pits in the roads for the transport to pass, tearing up broken rails that new ones might be laid, riding and marching forward to support their comrades in another day of fighting.

Heroism of New Zealanders.

They were mostly New Zealanders on this way, and although bad stuff was flying about—the enemy was crumping Grevillers and Achiet le Petit and scattering "high velocities" about in a vicious random way—many of these lads did not trouble themselves to wear steel helmets but kept to their slouch hats with the dandy red band.

I poked my head into a tent to get some direction and found a New Zealand officer just waking up from a too brief sleep. "How are things going?" I asked, and he said: "Oh, fine! Our boys have done greatly and are still going ahead."

He sat up to tell me some of their adventures, how they fought machine gun nests, how the Germans counterattacked a day or two ago and got very near to their field batteries, which were far forward.

"What do you think?" he said. "Those gunners of ours fought at point blank range until the Germans were nearly up to their muzzles and took seven prisoners of their own, which is not in the artillery contract. They are devilish amused with themselves and have reason to be."

So I went on to Bapaume with quickened pulse over trenches taken only yesterday and still bristling with parts of German machine guns, which were densely emplaced along the line. The New Zealanders were organizing their own defenses in the old German trenches, oiling their rifles. They pointed out the best way into Bapaume. Through belts of wire I went on across the railway, which I crossed first in March, 1917, on another day of victory.

Bapaume is not much different today from when I last saw it before the German avalanche a few months ago. Since then the British guns have pounded it, flying men have gone over it at night dropping down tons of explosives, and now this morning the enemy is shelling it again, but what difference can there be in a place already a ruined scrap heap of broken houses, except more holes in the walls, broken roofs re-broken, brickwork smashed into smaller dust?

German Fear of Airmen.

I prowled about the streets of Bapaume, through the gaping walls of houses, over piled wreckage, and found it the same old Bapaume as when I left it, except that some of the British huts and the officers' clubhouse and some Y. M. C. A. tents and shelters had been blown to bits like everything else. This was the chief difference, except again for many signboards showing the recent occupation by the enemy.

One notice caught my eye, and I saw the same message of warning as in reference to Grevillers and Achiet and other places near Bapaume, showing how effective had been the work of the British airmen in striking terror to the German soldier. It said, "Weg vor der Strasse; hier finden euch feindliche," ("Keep off the street here; hostile airmen will find you.") These notices were even in the open country down the battlefield tracks, telling how the British airmen had swooped over them all with their constant menace.

Prowling about these sinister streets of Bapaume I met a fellow in a steel hat who had a valuable box of matches, which was good for two cigarettes, and in a friendly conversation he told me that before he became a rifleman of the New Zealanders he was the editor of a newspaper in his country and fond of literature. We exchanged views on the war and life and shellfire and ruins, and he told me how some days ago, when he was outside Puisieux with his platoon, they had been badly troubled by German machine guns in front of them. The editor was one of six men who went out to get rid of this trouble, if they had luck, and they not only brought in a machine gun but twenty-six prisoners as well, being the first batch from Puisieux. It was another little experience for a man who was more ready with a fountain pen than a rifle before the world went to war.

In the streets of Bapaume I picked up a book dropped in a hurry by some poor devil, who will never read it. It was entitled: "Der Kraft, der Strom des Friedens, das Meer der Gnade," (Power the source of peace, the fount of grace, and I think when I have time I shall read it to find out the angle of German philosophy with regard to the war. It ought to make good reading, though not perhaps as the author intended.

At 8:30 o'clock this morning another action began outside Bapaume, and for half an hour or more the British drumfire was very fierce and heavy. I was amazed to find the guns so far forward, heavy guns as well as field guns, but all through the recent fighting the New Zealand gunners have been like greyhounds on the scent and have followed their infantry with amazing speed and skill.

The heavies were firing in a wide arc around Bapaume, and their shells came through the air with a ripping sound that almost lifted my hair through my steel helmet. Shell after shell of large calibre screamed overhead, and some of them had a gobbling noise as they spun at lightning speed.

The bellowing guns seemed to shake these old battlefields and stir their troubled earth. Field batteries within snort range of the enemy were knocking like postmen in the London streets with double rattats as children might dream of them at night.

The New Zealanders and English troops were attacking Fremicourt and the high ridge northeast of Bapaume overlooking Beugny, while Riencourt was being approached by other English troops, and further south the British were working toward Beaulencourt. Success in these attacks would give the strongest defensive lines around Bapaume, and put the enemy in a perilous position.

Anzacs Lead the Chase.

The New Zealanders have never been still since I went among them one month ago in Hebuterne and Rossignol Wood, when even then they were harrying the enemy out of his lines. Since then, after Aug. 8, they advanced thirteen miles, and always, as one of their officers told me today, have been leading the hounds in the pack on the way to Bapaume.

At the beginning of the British advance they attacked Puisieux, joined up on the right with English troops in the valley of the Ancre and helped to take Beauregard Dovecote, an important spot which the enemy defended desperately, so that there was hard fighting there. Three of the forward observing officers of the New Zealanders, very gallant fellows, took twenty-three prisoners unaided. About 300 German birds were hauled out of the Dovecote by their men.

They then joined with the English in a big attack on Bucquoy, Irles, and Achiet le Grand, and afterward captured Loupart Wood, which I saw this morning, as many times in the old days, with its thin fringe of branchless trees staring away for miles over the Somme battlefields, on the left side of the Albert-Bapaume road.

Grevillers fell to them—Grevillers with its ruined church through which the sunlight streamed today and into which German shells came crashing, and then with English troops fighting most splendidly on their right they flung a loop round Bapaume by the suburb of Favreuil. The taking of Beugnatre, "Bug Nature," as the Tommies call it, by English troops sealed tthe fate of Bapaume, and when the New Zealanders and their English comrades swung down northeast of the town almost to the railway the enemy saw that his game was up in this part of the world and decided to quit.

The New Zealand boys had no need to take it by storm. They entered fighting through machine posts outside and took possession of its streets, having only three casualties in the town itself. That was yesterday, and today Bapaume is safely British, with the troops dribbling away over the heights beyond.

British Casualties Fewer.

Not many casualties come back from this new battle. I saw some lightly wounded men here and there in advance dressing stations, fixed up in old ruined farmsteads behind the present lines, where the Red Cross flag is floating over the broken walls or is thrust in the rafters of tileless roofs—little pictures of war which remain in one's heart as stretchers are carried in and strong fellows help in their limping comrades as tenderly as women, while round about big shells are bursting from long-range guns.

In all these places there are German wounded, and down the tracks from Bapaume came many German prisoners captured a few hours ago in a new battle on the heights outside. They seemed to me a most wretched looking lot of men, and I saw some hundreds of men newly caught. They had a dazed, senseless look, and were drooping and downcast like beaten animals. They were the worst looking set of Germans I had seen in recent days, and no wonder, for they must have had a dreadful and terrifying time, without rest from pursuit, and had been driven into the fight relentlessly by officers behind the lines.

The roses on my table plucked in Bapaume are a sweeter sight than things that lie about the battlefields, but the sweetness of life to the British soldiers is that their courage and sacrifice have not been in vain. Today, as on many recent days, they are reaping the fruits of victory from one end of the line to the other, and the whole British Army is moving forward with a great vision in front of it—the vision of the last victory which will end all this fighting.

I hear that up in the north the enemy is drawing back near the Lys, and it is possible that British patrols are in Bailleul.

GERMANS RENEWING ATTACKS IN WAVES

Forced to Give Battle by the Strategic Pressure of Debeney and Humbert.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Aug. 29.—There was very heavy fighting today on the French battlefront. It was clear yesterday that the British progress, which will soon bring under fire the communications from the German southern positions, had led Ludendorff to decide on a retirement to the line of the Somme-Crozat Canal and the western fringe of the Coucy forest.

It was thus a question of evacuating the pocket tactically similar to the retreat from the Marne salient, but the geographical conditions are very different. Here the west side of the pocket is comparatively lacking in strong defensive positions, whereas the centre, the massif northeast of Noyon, and the east, the Couchy forest, are well-nigh impregnable.

The west side yielded yesterday under pressure, and so dangerous may be the consequences if the British go forward that the enemy was forced to change his program of retreat to desperate resistance. Already the Noyon-Guiscard-Ham road is cut from its base by the occupation of the first named town, and is under French fire for a considerable distance. That is the principal artery from the salient.

For the moment the enemy is holding his ground. In the centre guns that he had hoped to withdraw are deluging the base of the pocket with gas and high explosives from the massif right ahead and the Coucy forest on the flank. On the west he is driving attack after attack against Debeney and Humbert.

No longer is it a question of a machine-gun battle. The German infantry is flung forward in waves, with grenade and bayonet. It is an exact parallel to what has been happening further north or even on a greater scale.

In military parlance the enemy has been "nailed" to battle. He would like to retreat but cannot. Foch, the motif of whose teaching at the war college was always attack, has forced his will upon the Germans. They are wasting precious divisions like water, and still the American Army, the greatest and most formidable of his famous strategic reserves, is not engaged in the battle.

NOYON MINED BY GERMANS

By G. H. PERRIS.

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

whose many caves and quarries whole battalions can hide, and where the crucial corner of the old Hindenburg line is within long gun range.

The preliminary action on Tuesday and Wednesday having arrested and set back the boche attempt to recover lost ground, we were this morning on the western border of Juvigny village. This was therefore the first objective, and I am assured that in capturing it the young American troops showed splendid spirit. It was practically their baptism of fire. They are to a large extent men recruited in Wisconsin and Michigan. They held trenches for a time in a quiet sector in Lorraine and afterward were in reserve during the Château-Thierry fighting.

From Juvigny they crossed the ravine immediately to the east, and always against obstinate resistance climbed up on to the plateau. From this point one has views over those terrible old battlefields of the Chemin-des-Dames and Laon is in full view.

To the left of the Americans the French at 10 A. M. had reached the crest. French aviators are doing their usual invaluable and heroic service.

Fierce Fight on St. Simeon.

Further away to the left are our front lines beyond the Roye Road, and further to the right the low ground, between the Oise and the slopes of Mount St. Siméon, on which desperate fighting is in progress as I write. This wooded height, rising far above the Cathedral towers, is the extreme point of the German salient east of Noyon, and they are defending it with the utmost obstinacy.

The town of Noyon was encircled yesterday by a famous division. Tirailleurs, or African native troops, attacked at the centre from the Compiègne Road, while zouaves, who are professional soldiers of French race, pushed around to the northwest, across the Roye Road to the Ham Road, and around to the east by Landrimont to the slopes of Mount St. Siméon.

When the two forces joined hands they began to climb the hillside. Here they had met this morning repeated counterattacks, hand-to-hand struggles, fluctuating from minute to minute, taking place especially on the west side, where the only corridor of retreat of the enemy, and that a very narrow one, is immediately threatened.

The stubbornness of this defense of the southern corner of their front has probably two reasons. If the block of hills extending from Noyon to Chauny could have been rapidly turned by Humbert the right of Mangin's army would have been free to cross the Oise, and the German lines on both sides of the river would be in great danger. The rapid advance of Debeney to the Neve would also probably compel the German Staff to order stiffer resistance both north and south of the Roye sector.

Progress North of Noyon.

Good progress has been made, especially to the north of Noyon, where we reached Hill Metre 84, right across the road to Ham, near the villages of Tarlefesse and Happlincourt.

Further northwest we occupied the twin villages of Beaurains, except the château, which is still holding out.

On the east zouaves have driven their way up to the south edge of the crest of Mount St. Siméon.

On the Ailette Mangin's forces have enlarged the bridgehead obtained yesterday by the capture of the hamlets of Villette and Courbesseaux.

A violent counterattack last night at Champs Village was repulsed. Fighting continues with ferocious intensity. The losses in such a battle could not be light, but the enemy has suffered with peculiar severity in his incessant massed counterattacks.

Among the new divisions he has brought into action to defend the hinge of the Siegfried line are the 5th Reserve and 223d, both of which had had only a week's rest before being re-engaged. Prisoners agree in saying that their orders were to hold their ground at any price.

There is here no question of elastic defense by echelonment in depth. All troops are in the front line. The Somme and Vesle fronts depend upon this bastion resisting, and on both sides this consideration governs this most dreadful trial of strength.

NO LEISURELY RETREAT FOR ENEMY THIS TIME

Prodigious Pounding by French Armies Gives General von Boehn No Respite.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Aug. 29.—Give the devil his due. The boche is a master of the art of retreat. He has practiced it much, and has learned much in the course of his practice from the days following the battle of the Marne four years ago onward. In his withdrawal from Roye, Lassigny, and Noyon to the Cambrai-St. Quentin line in March of last year he completed an operation prepared during the Winter months with meticulous care. The country having been systematically ravaged, there remained only on the last night to blow up all roads and bridges behind troops flying for dear life to the newly made trench system which the army had been persuaded to believe was impregnable.

This time, again, the retreating armies seem so far to have got away some of their material; but to achieve this result, and indeed to save themselves from complete disaster, they have had to suffer heavy losses in their resistance. It is a great difference, which may be enlarged before the next resting place of the legions of von Boehn is found. For this difference there are three reasons. The first is that Ludendorff had no time to prepare as Hindenburg did eighteen months ago. The second is that, under Gough, Fayolle, Humbert, and other Generals who found the trenches in front of them suddenly evacuated last year and ever since have been determined to pounce the moment the opportunity came, the allied armies have had months of experience of an invigorating and successful offensive, so that they completely lost the lassitude born of a Winter in fixed trenches.

Unprecedented Allied Energy.

The energy poured out ceaselessly during these months by the armies of Debeney, Humbert, and Mangin is prodigious and probably unprecedented in military history. The German staff certainly has never been able so rapidly to deliver blow after resounding blow. Yet, in moving about among them, I see no sign of exhaustion. The consequence is that the enemy has been kept in a constant state of agitation and fear that the least break here or there should upset all his plans, and to a considerable extent they have in fact been upset. And it is here we again see at work the third new factor, the importance of which I have often but never too much insisted upon—rapidly concerted co-operation of the different armies and the use of their reserves under the direction of the Allied High Command.

The strategical skill so manifest in the strokes that produced the retreats from the Marne to the Vesle, from the Aisne to the Oise, from the Matz to the Divette, and from the Avre to Lihons, shows itself not less powerfully in the latest events. When Humbert and Mangin invested Noyon by the west and south yesterday they met with a determined opposition, with every sign that the range of wooded heights north and northeast of the town would be resolutely held. In the suburbs every house had been turned into a machine-gun post, and barrages of heavy shells on the southern and western edges of it show that the enemy is in no great hurry to remove his artillery.

The fine turning manoeuvre by which Humbert obtained possession of the commanding height of Porquéricourt northeast of the town and the passage of the Oise by Mangin's left make the end certain. But it did not alone insure its coming speedily.

Debeney's smashing advance on the north was meanwhile changing the whole picture. I have described the fierce defense of Roye by the Germans, who knew perfectly well what its premature fall would mean. The First French Army knew something also, and would take no refusal.

Driven out of Roye, the enemy tried yesterday morning to put up a fight along the line organized some time ago, passing Etalon, Septfours, Balatre, and Champien. Numerous machine guns and batteries which made much use of mustard shells covered the boche infantry, and bloody encounters took place about Champien.

At length, however, the line was pierced and turned, and during the afternoon our allies advanced six miles toward Libermont and westward of this place, which is due north of Noyon and only seven miles southeast of Ham. At Chaulnes also there was obstinate resistance with much use of gas shells. Nevertheless, Debeney's foreguards crossed the Somme between Cizancourt and Rouy le Petit during the afternoon—a splendid achievement.

Usually the German guns were set beside the road so that they could fire till the end. But at the last moment Debeney's rapidity, in turn, helped Humbert to bring his left wing across the Roye-Noyon highroad and double the movement, threatening the only two roads open for retreat from the Noyon salient. These, running respectively to Ham on the Somme and Jussy on the Crozat Canal, made it certain that the retreat could not be long postponed.

French airmen have been following the battle with deadly effect, and have done invaluable work in reporting the positions and needs of the advancing infantry.

Roye is less completely destroyed than had been supposed. The church is demolished, as are many houses, and the picturesque brick ramparts overlooking the Avre and its marshes west of the town suggested, but it is in no such hopeless case as, Montdidier.

AMERICANS PRESS RETREATING FOE

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

from another part of France in camions. Under cover of the dense darkness last night they were taken to the front line to relieve the French troops. The relief was completed at 4:10 o'clock, and at 7 o'clock the Americans attacked with the French on either side. Our troops were sandwiched between two famous French shock units.

Our men took prisoners fifteen minutes after they started. By 9 o'clock more than 150 prisoners had been counted, and more were coming in. There were officers among the prisoners, who expressed the greatest surprise that the Americans had attacked them. This is the first time this German division—the 7th Division of Prussians—has been against Americans, and they said that at first they thought them to be British.

One officer said he had been in Berlin ten days ago, and that the people were very much discomfited over the turn the war has taken. He himself believed the war would now end in negotiation. The German prisoners, as a whole, are above the average.

Americans Surprise Germans.

The attack in which the Americans took part was preceded by twelve hours of artillery preparation. During all this shelling very few boche shells came over. In fact, the German artillery work was negligible, indicating that their guns had been withdrawn. The Americans were assisted in the attack by small tanks, both male and female, which did great work tearing up machine-gun nests. A German Lieutenant commanding machine-gun detachments which were captured entire said the first thing he knew the Americans swarmed over the embankment on both sides of his position, and there was nothing for him to do but to surrender. The Lieutenant said his division had just been put into the line and was told to hold it at all costs. He said he had been told nothing about Americans being around. All indications were that the movement of Americans to the sector was completely unknown to the Germans.

I was with the men for twenty-four hours before they went into the attack, and nothing could have been more superb than their enthusiasm. They were just itching to get at the boche again. When they did, they showed they meant what they said. Bivouacked in beautiful woods, they spent most of yesterday afternoon sleeping, and just after nightfall got under way. Through villages of which only tortured upturned stones were left, and over shell and trench-marked fields, they filtered toward the front line. The first of them got there about midnight, and the relief of the French troops started, which was completed four hours later.

I was with the American commander in a big cave in a quarry some few kilometers back of the line. It was a weird scene there in the damp and dark of that cellar lit by electric bulbs that were not too numerous.

The sides of the cave rang like a bell in response to the never-ending reverberation of our guns, scattered all about thirty feet above us. Off in a corner a telephone operator sat in a niche manipulating the wire threads that tied our force together.

Sleeping men lay everywhere, safe there in the ground where the heaviest boche shell or bomb could not touch them. The hours wore along uneventfully until just after midnight came the order to attack at 7 o'clock.

In two minutes the whole of the big cave was awake. The weary telephone switchman was replaced by two fresh men. Outside, a motor cycle started its roaring, as messengers sped to the front with maps and orders. Our American military machine was at work. The gladsome sporting spirit of the thing was what gripped one. There wasn't a soul there who wasn't glad the scrap was at hand, and I knew the doughboys three kilometers ahead felt the same way about it.

The preparations for the attack continued until, along about 5 o'clock, they were completed, and then our artillery started with extra zest. Four and five guns would go at once. The sharp bark of the incomparable 75's was broken by the heavy roar of the 155's, and every now and then some big boy would speak, and the cave would ring like a bell. Down through the entrances to the cave seeped the pale light of dawn. It was cloudy. The guns kept on shooting, shooting. Presently the officers sat down to breakfast. The command was served in the cave.

Barrage Fire Cuts Loose.

Breakfast is over and quiet seems to fill the cave. In a few minutes it will be 7 o'clock. It is two minutes to 7 o'clock; now one minute.

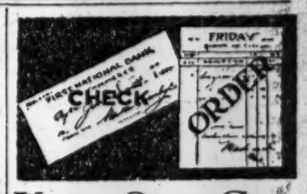
Then all our guns cut loose. It was the barrage ahead of our attackers. There was no way to tell they had started back there in the cave, but we knew that behind the curtain of steel American doughboys were trotting ahead hunting the boche.

It was twenty minutes past 7 o'clock when the first messenger came in with the news that the attack had started and was going well. Then messages came every five minutes, messages from our companies, messages from the French on the right, messages from the French on the left. Here came a message saying a nasty German position was holding us up. The American commander read it and sent it on to the artillery commander; and a few moments later high explosives were tearing the boche position to pieces.

Eight o'clock brought the message that our forces were well on the way. Eight fifteen brought the message that they were still further on; and at 9 came word that the railroad had been reached at 8 o'clock at several points. This message told of the American boys going on further than ordered. Then messages simply told of digging in and bettering their positions. The operation technically was over.

We walked up the chalk steps into the sunlight. Standing on a hill one could see, in the woods of the valley all around, spurts of flame, and a moment later the sound of a gun would float over. There were no German shells. Overhead cruised allied planes, daring the Germans to come over; and further off other of our planes swooped low with machine guns ready for Germans showing their heads. The Allies appear to have complete air supremacy on this sector.

Down the road comes a line of boches — Prussians, wearing the scorning snarl that only Prussians wear. They look with profound contempt on all about. One wonders if they really mean it.



Your Own Case Proves It

You pay the grocer bill, but your wife did the ordering. You supply the cash; yet it is your wife who does the selecting. If you sell goods to another manufacturer, you go to the purchasing agent, not the treasurer who ultimately signs the check. The "purchasing agents" of American families are the women; and a million of the most prosperous ones depend on The Delineator. Go to them with your message.

The Delineator
The Magazine In One Million Homes

DEAD CZAREVITCH WAS PARENTS' IDOL

Spoiled, Mischievous, Willful, and Lovable in His Years of Babyhood.

WAS CENTRE OF THE COURT

Czar and Czarina Based Their Fatal Policy on Solicitude for His Future.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Daily Telegraph says news was received in London yesterday confirming the reports of the death of the Czarevitch, but that no details are available of the manner of his end. Dr. E. J. Dillon, in a memoir in The Daily Telegraph, says:

"For a brief spell little Alexis's life was a symphony of sound and color. His transient wishes were divined and gratified before they could be expressed, for the imperial palace, unlike the homes of most children, lacked a will of its own, fixed and unbending, to meet and thwart the unreasoning whims of its babyish inmate. Correction was eliminated from his educational methods except by word of mouth, and then it had to consist mainly of suasion and gentle exhortation.

"His parents were constantly with him. They literally existed for him, made themselves his assistant nurses and menials, and when stern circumstances compelled them to separate themselves from him momentarily he remained still uppermost in their thoughts. During the most terrible crisis through which Czardom had ever yet passed the monarch to whom the majority of humankind still looked up with hope and his own subjects with awe was wont to steal away from affairs of state and spend hours in the nursery, lovingly superintending the bathing or toilet of his boy or dandling him fondly in his arms.

"Hardly ever did pain untune the melodious voice or contradiction harden the moral fibre of this little Prince. He was patiently waited on by crowned heads and ostentatiously honored by titanic soldiers standing sentry at doors. The military salutes of these were a source of intense delight to the child, whose innocent vanity they fostered.

"Discovering that his mere passing out or in at the palace portals sufficed to make the great guardsmen there go through all the movements of the military salute, he was wont to yield frequently to temptation and would cunningly contrive to slip away from his attendants and then, straightening his little body, raising his head, and aping the carriage and gait of veteran Generals, he would cast a sweet stern glance at the soldiers, walk past with a graceful attempt at stateliness, and then return, watching eagerly the while for the expected effect.

"The little Prince continued his amusement so long that the Emperor at last gave orders to the guardsmen that the boy when unattended was to be allowed to pass without military recognition. This was one of Alexis's greatest griefs during the first and happy period of his brief existence.

"Affection for his father and mother, spontaneous and tender, was tempered with unmistakable willfulness, half playful, half rebellious, which amused rather than disquieted the parents, who contemplated with joy the gradual building up of his soul abode.

"One of the last scenes of his boyish willfulness was enacted in the palace of Tsarskoe Selo, whither General Sir Arthur Paget carried the marshal's baton to Alexis's father. While the General and his adjutant, the Earl of Pembroke, were conversing with the Czar in the hall the little Grand Duke seized the General's hat, clapped it on the head of one of the marble statues, and laughed loud and heartily at the odd effect—so heartily that his elders desisted from their serious deliberations and involuntarily joined in.

"From his first birthday down to the fall of the dynasty Alexis was the centre of the court and the hub of Czardom. The private life of his mother and, to a large extent, the home policy of his father took their respective orientation from the child's current requirements and future career. The Czarina's fervent desire was to keep him ever with her, to superintend his education, to watch over his physical health and see that no harm befell him, while the Czar was resolved to resist every force that threatened to whittle down his prerogatives in favor of the enemies of autocracy or to diminish the extent of his empire in favor of its open adversaries. He felt it to be his duty to hand down both undiminished to his son.

"For the attainment of these aims the Empress religiously allied herself with Rasputin, while the Emperor chose as his political lieutenants the leaders of the reactionary party like Durnovo, Schwanebach, and Akimoff, and, when they died, their less gifted political friends. The twofold upshot was on the one hand the ruinous court scandal that centred around Rasputin, and on the other the succession of narrow-minded Ministers who exasperated the people, sat on the political safety valve, drove agitation down to subterranean depths, aggravated the system of espionage, and undermined the very groundwork of the régime.

"Hostilities with Japan even after the peace negotiations had progressed at Portsmouth, U. S. A., and only the ownership of half of the Island of Sakhallen was in dispute, were about to be resumed, on the ground that all territorial possessions which Nicholas II. had received from his forebears must be handed down to Alexis intact, and therefore the Island of Sakhallen together with the rest."

Greece Calls More Recruits.

ATHENS, Aug. 30, (Associated Press.)—A royal decree has been issued calling to the colors recruits of the classes of 1900, 1901, and 1902 in Greece and Macedonia.

GOMPERS LAUDED BY LLOYD GEORGE

Premier Says No Man Has Done More to Convince Civilization That It Must Fight to Victory.

QUEST OF MANY NOTABLES

War Now a Crusade for Justice, and America In to the End, Labor Leader's Message.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Samuel Gompers and the American Labor Mission were entertained by the British Government today at luncheon, where the visitors were welcomed by Lloyd George, G. H. Roberts and Lord Reading. The most significant features of the proceedings, in view of the British domestic controversy which is simmering over the Gompers visit, were the following statements in speeches by Lloyd George and Mr. Roberts. The Prime Minister said:

"It is a significant fact that in this country, with very few exceptions—I don't know that I can recall them now—the genuine leaders of labor men, who know what the need of the worker is, what workers' conditions are, have convinced themselves that victory in this war is essential to what they have been championing all their lives." Mr. Roberts, after saying that he was glad of the presence of their guests because it showed America felt that the maintenance of right was of even greater importance than the maintenance of peace, remarked: "Sam Gompers has never yet received encouraging replies from enemy countries."

This reference to Arthur Henderson was received with cheers and laughter. "Because," he continued, "the enemy knows full well that Sam represents the American people and their determination to have no parleying with enemy representatives until victory has been attained and until their Government is in a position to negotiate a clean and enduring peace. Sam Gompers and his colleagues more correctly interpret the attitude of British labor than do some of those who arrogate to themselves the title of labor leaders.

In his reply Mr. Gompers said nothing which could be construed as a reference to such divisions of opinion as exist in the British Labor Party. It was, however, noted that he made a passing remark about America's great appreciation of the splendid services performed by the Seamen's Union in the cause of freedom. The Merchant Seamen's League, of which J. Havelock Wilson is President, is at present conducting a strenuous campaign in favor of a boycott of the Germans in trade or commerce for a period of six years after the war, "a period which will be extended to make just retribution fit Germany's crimes against humanity until repentance comes."

Wilson is also appealing to trade unionists all over the country to form "a trade union labor party, represented in unions and in Parliament by bonafide trade unionists." His circular says: "The future interests of labor depend on the solidarity, common sense and patriotism of the trade union movement. We desire to purge the trade unions of the anti-national, middle-class adventurers and cranks who have provided 10 per cent. of the funds and wield 90 per cent. of the power through wire-pulling, and who exploit labor for their own purposes."

The Merchant Seamen's League will be strongly represented next week at the Trade Union Congress at Derby, where it is Wilson's intention to display bulletins showing the number of working men on active service who favor a German boycott and desire "to clear the Bolshevik out of the trades unions."

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Premier David Lloyd George, at a luncheon given by the Government in honor of Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labor, today, proposed a toast to the health of the labor leader, who is visiting England.

"I do this for two reasons," said Mr. Lloyd George. "One of these is the country from which our guest comes—a country cradled and nurtured in freedom. It has now proved itself true to the great traditions of being the champion and the protector of freedom. In this undertaking it has placed the whole of its resources at the disposal of the Allies in the great struggle for liberty. Therefore we salute the flag of that glorious land of America.

"In the second place, we welcome Mr. Gompers and his friends for their own sake. Gompers is a name as well known in every country as in his own. Gompers is a man who, like myself, has forgiven those who in the past have upbraided him for his policies. We are fully prepared to co-operate to secure the ideals which we have always held.

"Mr. Gompers is fighting the same democratic battle that this country has been fighting and is fighting today. In this country men of all classes have contributed in sacrifices and suffering, and I say without hesitation that victory in this war means more to those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow than to any other class.

"It is significant that in this country, with a few exceptions, genuine leaders of labor are convinced that victory in this war is essential that they may achieve the great objects of their lives. Previous to the war German labor organized to destroy the domination of Prussian militarism. The task which they failed to accomplish by pacific means we are endeavoring to achieve by military means—their emancipation from bondage. If the war had not come for a few years there would have been an uprising of democracy in Germany.

"Fortunately there are few in the allied countries who do not believe this to be a righteous war. On behalf of the British Empire and the Allies, I desire to say that no man has done more than Mr. Gompers to convince the civilized world that it is vital to the interests of all that the war should be prosecuted to a triumphant conclusion."

George H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, in seconding the toast, said:

"The great American people is joined to the Allies to demonstrate to the world that the maintenance of right is of even greater importance than the maintenance of peace."

The Earl of Reading, Ambassador to the United States, said he considered Mr. Gompers one of the best and strongest supporters of the allied cause. He said Mr. Gompers had led the opinion of the people of America and caused the people to understand the situation. He ran great risks, but he took them, recognising that capital and labor could work together in a good cause if only misunderstandings could be removed. Lord Reading expressed the hope that after the war Great Britain and the United States would continue to work in the closest amity and co-operation.

Mr. Gompers, replying, said he had talked with President Wilson before leaving the United States. He added that he shared the deep feeling and high ideals of the President that the United States was with Great Britain and her Allies to a victorious end of the war. Referring to the labor situation, Mr. Gompers said:

"We found ourselves in the position as to whether it were possible for the labor movement to live in a world dominated by Kaiserism and militarism. American labor found it impossible. We dare not lose. We cannot lose. We will win."

Mr. Gompers declared that the Americans were going to aid the Allies millions strong—with all their man power and resources, if necessary.

"We realize," he said, "that nothing is so important now as winning the war. It has ceased to be a war; it is a crusade for right, justice, and liberty."

AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN FRANCE REACH 25,733

239 Named in Day's Army Lists; 34 Announced in Marine Corps

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The War Department today gave out two army casualty lists, which contained 289 names, bringing the total for the army to 22,762. One list, containing 24 Marine Corps casualties, was announced. The total for the army and Marines now is 25,733.

Army lists today included the names of 59 killed in action, 36 died of wounds, 1 died of accident, 1 died of disease, 99 severely wounded, 28 wounded to a degree undetermined, 14 missing, and 1 prisoner. The Marine Corps list contained the names of 9 killed in action, 1 died of wounds, 7 severely wounded, and 7 missing.

SUMMARY OF ARMY CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Aug. 30.	Total.
Killed in action	4,300	59	4,359
Lost at sea	291	..	291
Died of wounds	1,396	35	1,431
Died of accident or other cause	750	1	751
Died of disease	1,627	1	1,628
Total	8,364	96	8,640
Wounded	11,647	128	11,775
Missing, including prisoners	2,512	15	2,527
Total	22,523	289	22,762

SUMMARY OF MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES TO DATE.

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	37	866
Wounded	60	1,874
In hands of enemy	..	9
Missing	1	124
Total	98	2,873
Total		2,971

ARMY CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED AUG. 30.

The following army casualties, with next of kin and emergency addresses, were announced today:

KILLED IN ACTION—59.

Captains.

COOK, JAMES; Mrs. Leone Mae Cook, Waco, Texas.
SMITH, RICHARD F.; Mrs. C. B. Smith, Jackson, Mich.

Lieutenant.

SEIF, LOUIS; Fred Seif, Sr., Neillsville, Wis.

Sergeants.

HARRIS, FREDERICK; Mrs. E. Harris, Barrytown, N. Y.
JEWELL, CARLTON F.; Mrs. Della Jewell, Detroit, Mich.

Corporals.

BESNET, ALFRED; Mrs. Lillian Dolsen, Bay City, Mich.
BRITTAIN, THOMAS W.; T. J. Brittain, Island Falls, Me.
CURWEN, HARRY T.; Thos. Curwen, St. Croix Falls, Wis.
FINE, PAUL M.; Mrs. Charles Dunn, Charleston, Ill.
HOLLONSHED, H. M.; Mrs. F. Hollonshed, Marion, Ohio.
JOHNSON, AUDIE J.; Victor Johnson, East Tawas, Mich.
JOHNSTON, JOHN F.; John B. Johnston, Saltsburg, Penn.
SPENCER, ROBERT F.; Mrs. Anna Gutcher, Hamilton, Ont.

Mechanic.

MENZIE, HARLO; Will W. Menzie, Larwill, Ind.

Privates.

SCHWARTZ, S.; Mrs. C. Schwartz, 102 Monroe St. N. Y.
O'DAY, CHARLES; Edw. Lauder, 261 12th St., Brooklyn.
AYOTTE, NAPOLEON; Louis Ayotte, Three Rivers, Mich.
BARGY, B. C.; Mrs. May Olmstead, Great Falls, Mon.
BENNETTO, HARRY; C. Bonnetta, St. Austell, Eng.
BUDD, BERT; Clark Budd, Justus, Ohio.
CARRICO, EDD; Mrs. Emily Carrico, Davis City, Iowa.
CASTELLOE, JACK; Mrs. Jessie Castelloe, Prescott, Wis.
COHEN, SOLOMAN; Mrs. S. Cohen, New Bedford, Mass.
CORDOVA, JESUS M.; Jose Bautson Cordova, Cortez, Col.
CUSHEN, HARRY P.; P. J. Cushen, Baltimore, Md.
DESMARAIS, JOHN B.; S. Desmarais, Faribault, Minn.
FREDERICKS, F.; A. Fredericks, Sheboygan Falls, Wis.
HANNA, JOHN P.; Plasmilla Youngston, Ohio.
HARRIS, HAMMET D.; Tom H. Harris, Thomasville, N. C.
HICKEY, JOHN J.; Mrs. J. Hickey, Madison, Wis.
HIGGINS, ALFRED; Mrs. L. Higgins, Media, Penn.
HITCHCOCK, H. F.; Hitchcock, Hamilton, Mont.
HOLTKE, HERBERT J.; Mrs. W. Holtke, Edelstein, Ill.
HOLZSCHUH, GEORGE; C. Holzschuh, Harrison, Wis.
JACKSON, ALEX.; Marcus Jackson, Cleveland, Ohio.
JACKSON, WILLIAM A.; J. T. Jackson, De roit, Mich.
JANKOWSKI, WALTER; S. Nawowka, West Allis, Wis.
JOHNSON, OSCAR; Mrs S. Johnson, Manistique, Mich.
KELLEY, M. J.; Dennis Kelley, Philadelphia, Penn.
KRAFT, LEO W.; Mrs. M. Kraft, Detroit, Mich.
MACHEN, RAYMOND O.; Mrs. Alice Machen, Oshkosh, Wis.
MARTIN, JOHN; W. J. Martin, East Liverpool, Ohio.
MITCHELL, JOHN H.; I. G. Mitchell, Negaunee, Mich.
MORANTZ, KARL A.; E. L. Morantz, Cambridge, Mass.
MORRISSEY, M.; Mrs. C. Morrissey, Mt. Bella, Ireland.
NICHOLS, RAYMOND L.; Mrs. R. L. Nichols, Madison, Wis.
O'CONNOR, F. J.; Joseph O'Connor, Detroit, Mich.
OTTINGER, ANDREW D.; W. Ottinger, Sheridan, Ore.
PERRY, THOMAS L.; J. T. Perry, Eure, N. C.
RING, DANIEL P.; Mrs. Annie McKenna, Haverhill, Mass.
SERREY, JOHN E.; Isidore Kiriluk, Waterbury, Conn.
SHORE, PAUL E.; George E. Shore, Winston-Salem, N. C.
SIUDA, BENNY; Anton Banaszak, Milwaukee, Wis.
SMITH, FRANT W.; Burton Smith, Ringgold, Penn.
SOTTILE, CORADO; Mrs. M. Sedice, Pachino, Italy.
STOLLINGS, WILLIAM; Mrs. P. Stollings, Xenia, Ohio.
TROIA, FRANK; Jack Simonette, Detroit, Mich.
VOLYAK, JOSEPH M.; Mrs. A. Volyak, Burnsboro, Penn.
WEST, LYNN M.; Mrs. Edna West, Mazomanie, Wis.

DIED OF WOUNDS—35.

Lieutenant.

LEE, JOHN G.; Mrs. Edmund E. Lee, Chicago, Ill.

Sergeants.

CHILDS, ELMER P.; Mrs. C. Thiessen, Cincinnati, Ohio.
GILLEN, CARL E.; Dari A. Gillen, Ottumwa, Iowa.
ROONEY, CHARLES T.; J. J. Rooney, Circleville, Ohio.
WORRALL, HAROLD J.; J. E. Worrall, Minneapolis, Minn.

Corporals.

BURKE, THOMAS J.; Mrs. Eltan Burke, Boston, Mass.
WEEKS, ALBERT S.; Miss H. I. Weeks, Palmer, Mass.
WISSEL, ALBERT G.; Miss M. Luther, Ebensburg, Penn.

Wagoner.

WEBB, CECIL; Jim R. Webb, Columbia, Ala.

Privates.

WHELAN, D. W.; Miss R. Whelan, 83 Harvard Pl., N. Y.
ALLGOOD, ISAM; J. M. Allgood, Brookhaven, Miss.
BLASZAK, WALTER; S. Blaszak, South Chicago, Ill.
BOCK, PAUL S.; Walter Bock, Aurora, Ill.
BUZZARD, ELDO; Mrs. Asbury Austin, Austin, Ind.
CHAMBLISS, R. B.; S. Chambliss, Lampasas, Texas.
CORNELL, E.; Miss A. Cornell, Eureka Springs, Ark.
DANFORTH, G. C.; Mrs. M. Danforth, Somerville, Mass.
DRAEGER, G. W.; Mrs. W. Draeger, Marshall, Wis.
DUCKWORTH, ELIJAH J.; Justus Duckworth, Parks, Ill.
EISSENS, CHARLES; John Eissens, Fulton, Ill.
FRANCIES, JOSEPH, Jr.; J. Francies, Warsaw, Poland.
GESTRINE, FRANK S.; John Gestrine, Clarks, Neb.
HANCOCK, LOUIS; Mrs. T. Hancock, Dubuque, Iowa.
JOHN, JAMES G.; Mrs. Anna Pearsal, Epworth, N. D.
JOLLIFF, T. E.; Mrs. T. S. Jolliff, Doddsville, Miss.
MULLAERT, EMIL L.; Julius Sturtzwagen, Atkinson, Ill.
MANKIN, CARROL L.; Mrs. Janey Rankin, Vermont, Ill.
REINIG, CLARENCE L.; John Reinig, Toledo, Iowa.
SCHROEDER, D. N.; Mrs. Johanna Schroeder, Milwaukee.
SHOESFELT, JOHN C.; Mrs. Edwin Shoesfelt, Yale, Mich.
SKELTON, JAMES K.; James E. Skelton, Hatfield, Mo.
TRIBADI, JOSEPH; Louis Tribadi, Lawrence, Mass.
WALTON, EDWARD W.; Henry Perry, Brazil, Ind.
WILES, CLARENCE A.; Mrs. Emma Wiles, Flora, Ind.
WISTHOFF, C. W.; Mrs. Sarah Wistheff, Acampo, Cal.

DIED OF DISEASE—1.

Private.

SIMMONS, WILL; Levy Simmons, Devereux, Ga.

DIED OF ACCIDENT OR OTHER CAUSE—1.

Sergeant.

MANKIN, C. V.; Mrs. Carrie M. Mankin, Beckley, W. Va.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—100.

Captain.

CALDWELL, E. N.; Mrs. E. N. Caldwell, Watertown, Wis.

Lieutenants.

KOHLI, CHARLES R.; Mrs. C. R. Kohli, Monroe, Wis.
McMILLAN, DONALD C.; Mrs. Lucy McMillan, Detroit, Mich.
MOYSE, HERMANN; Simon Moyse, Baton Rouge, La.
POSTAL, HARRY F.; Mrs. H. F. Postal, Detroit, Mich.
THORSEN, EDWIN B.; Mrs. B. Thorsen, W. Ashland, Wis.

Sergeants.

DALEY, HALVOR M.; Mrs. J. J. Daley, Choteau, Mon.
DOLLOFF, GEORGE R.; W. La F. Dolloff, Stanton, Mich.

Corporals.

BEDRA, JOSEPH; Valentine Bedra, Alpena, Mich.
BRIGGS, OSCAR T.; Mrs. Josephine Briggs, Allegan, Mich.
DANIELS, LLOYD F.; D. R. Daniels, S. Connellsville, Penn.
JOHNS, RAY C.; Mrs. H. Wilhelm, Dickerson Run, Penn.
MAHNKE, ARNO W.; William Mahnke, Sheboygan, Wis.
NELSON, EDMUND M.; Emil Nelson, Manistique, Mich.
RUSSELL, HARRIS; Mrs. F. Russell, Ann Arbor, Mich.
SIMON, LEE R.; John Simon, Barney, Iowa.
SWANDER, HOMER D.; I. G. Swander, Kalamazoo, Mich.
THOMAS, SAMMIE C.; Mrs. A. Thomas, Two Buttes, Col.

Bugler.

TRANTSCHOLD, W. R.; Mrs. M. T. Berger, Philadelphia.

Cook.

SNYDER, ARCHIE; Mrs. Ewilda Snyder, Claysberg, Penn.

Privates.

AGEMAK, A.; A. Agemak, 77 Retke St., New York.
HAYES, CHARLES H.; Herman Hayes, Syracuse, N. Y.
KUTNER, I.; Mrs. R. Kutner, 866 Beck St., New York.
McCONNON, F. J.; J. McConnon, Highland Falls, N. Y.
STRUK, MIKE; Micholiuk, 506 E. 15th St., New York.
KUSHARSKI, J.; F. Czapnalski, 90 Jersey St., Staten Isl.
LA MORTE, MICHAEL; Anthony La Morte, Emerson, N.J.
LICHTIGER, JOSEPH; Max Lichtiger, Newark, N. J.
McDONNELL, A. C.; Mrs. N. McDonnell, Hoboken, N. J.
MURRAY, THOMAS R.; Donald Singer, Camden, N. J.
BILL, MERUEE E.; Herbert L. Bill, Windsor, Conn.
ACKERSON, L. L.; Mrs. A. Ackerson, Fort Dodge, Iowa.
AXELROD, HARRY; Mrs. Anna Axelrod, Chicago, Ill.
BALCUMAS, PAUL H.; John Walters, Cleveland, Ohio.
BASHAM, W. J.; Mrs. E. Basham, Scranton, Penn.
BATTY, SAMUEL; Dena Morris Batty, Cedar Rapids, Neb.
BELL, CAIRL T.; Andrew Bell, Canton, Ill.
BELL, WILLIAM McH.; Mrs. Nancy Bell, Harrison, Ohio.
BOURN, WILLIAM A.; Mrs. Docie Proctor, Merkel, Texas.
BRADBURY, GEORGE C.; A. L. Stearns, Muncie, Ill.
BROEGE, EDWARD A.; Frank Broege, Rush Lake, Wis.
BUDNIAK, JOHN F.; J. Budniak, Alpena, Mich.
BURNSIDE, EMERY; F. J. Burnside, Hardman, Ore.
CARR, HERMAN J.; Hugh Carr, Dunbar, Penn.
CARSON, OSCAR; Steven Garson, Underhill, Wis.
CASPER, JOHN; Michael Casper, La Crosse, Wis.
CHAPPLE, JESSE J.; F. Chapple, Greenfield, Ind.
COFFIN, ALMON B.; J. W. Coffin, Velva, N. D.
COLLINS, JAMES E.; Mrs. J. Collins, Connellsville, Penn.
CONNETTE, FRED; Mrs. M. Connette, Detroit, Mich.
COX, CLIFFORD P.; Edgar Cox, Rockville, Ind.
DAILEY, ELZIE; Elmer Dailey, Olive Hill, Ky.
DODSON, CLAUDE; Mrs. Mary L. Porter, Oklahoma, Okla.
EICHOLTZ, O. C.; Mrs. Ella Hatley, Catlerville, Md.
ERIKSEN, ERIK T.; Mrs. C. Nelson, Mosfjorden, Norway.
FABER, WILLIAM; Henry Faber, West Bend, Wis.
FOGELQUIST, E.; A. Fogelquist, Minneapolis, Minn.
GARNER, TOM; Will Garner, Stillmore, Ga.
GOLLINGER, JACK; Frank Gollinger, Munising, Mich.
GOODE, WESLEY; Mrs. Zadie Goode, Lowellcaville, Ky.
HARDER, M. J.; Mrs. M. J. Harder, Sergeant Bluffs, Ia.
HARDY, WILLIAM W.; W. R. Hardy, Dunbar, Penn.
HERBERT, THOMAS; James Herbert, Carratigue, Ireland.
HOPKINS, M. J.; Mrs. Hopkins, Junction City, Wis.
HOWARD, JIM; William Howard, Haywick, Kan.
JONES, JOSEPH T.; H. R. Jones, Oliver Springs, Tenn.
JONES, EPHRAIM E.; P. D. Jones, Rocky Mount, N. C.
KIECKHAFER, A. O.; Mrs. Richard Kieckhafer, Norfolk, Neb.
LE BLANC, G. G.; Mrs. H. Le Blanc, Manchester, N. H.
LECHNER, MAHLON; Mrs. Mae Lechner, Winifred, Mon.
LEON, HARRY; Mrs. Peries Leon, Samsoun, Turkey.
LEVI, JOSEPH N.; Mark Evans, Lawrence, Mass.
LOGG, JOSEPH L.; Virginia Logg, Cameron, La.
McGEE, GORDON; Mrs. M. Porter, Fayetteville, Tenn.
MAJAR, FLOYD; John F. Owens, Greenville, S. C.
MARTINSE, ANTHONY; Billie Martinse, Pitchburg, Mass.
MATTHEWS, M. W.; M. Matthews, Kipling, N. C.
MILLER, CHARLES T.; John J. Graham, Anderson, Ind.
MILLER, LELAND H.; Mrs. L. B. Miller, Atascadero, Cal.
MINGER, ED; John W. Minger, Indianapolis, Ind.
MORSELL, PERCY F.; John H. Morrell, Madison, Wis.
MURPHY, JOSEPH; Mrs. M. Murphy, Milwaukee, Wis.
NICKELSON, A. E.; C. Nickelson, Shermanville, Ill.
O'LEARY, D. J.; Mrs. J. O'Leary, Northampton, Mass.
O'MORROW, ARTHUR; James O'Morrow, Melvin, Mich.
O'TOOLE, HERBERT I.; Mrs. O'Toole, Chicago, Ill.
PAGLIA, VINZENZO; John Breccio, Malden, Mass.
SALZMAN, F. L.; Mrs. A. Salzman, Gen. Del., Monon, Ind.
SIEMSSEN, OTTO; John Sarenson, Marian, Iowa.
ISH, CHARLES W.; Mrs. N. M. Sisk, Piney Grove, Md.
SKERKO, PETROS; Charles Skerko, Chicago, Ill.
SNICKERS, CHARLES A.; C. E. Snickers, Auburn, Mass.
SWANTER, ALBERT; Mrs. L. Heig, Detroit, Mich.
TAYLOR, HERBERT I.; Sam C. Taylor, Lapper, Mich.
WARNER, HUGH M.; Mrs. M. Warner, Hamblen, Wis.
WATERS, C. M.; Esther W. Grant, Owosso, Mich.
WHYMER, E. J.; Mrs. A. W. Robbins, Owosso, Wis.
WICK, CHARLIE O.; Henry Wick, Plymouth, Wis.
WOOD, ARTHUR B.; Arthur B. Wood, Flint, Mich.
ZEUSKE, EMIL; Mrs. Amelia Mirkes, Shawano, Wis.

WOUNDED (DEGREE UNDETERMINED)—28.

Sergeant.

FITZGERALD, W. G.; J. F. Fitzgerald, Milton, Mass.

Corporals.

McALEAVY, P. H.; J. McAleavy, 234 Clifton Av., Newark.
BENEDITTI, J.; Mrs. V. Benedittl, Ascoli, Italy.
FENWICK, W. J.; Mrs. Sarah Fenwick, Plymouth, Penn.
McCRACKEN, JERE; Lorenso McCracken, Clayton, Del.
SLAVIN, FRANCIS; Mrs. Della Slavin, Holyoke, Mass.

Buglers.

FELDMAN, MEYER; Mrs. M. Reger, 403 Saratoga Av., Bklyn.
SCHWARTZ, IRVIN D.; C. H. Schwartz, Reading, Penn.

Wagoner.

LINDSEY, WILLIAM; Mrs. L. Lindsey, Clover Port, Ky.

Privates.

HOTCHKISS, CLARENCE; F. Hotchkiss, W. Onsenta, N.Y.
FAHEY, JOSEPH; Michael Fahey, 413 E. 80th St., N. Y.
GRAVETTO, CARMINO; Angelo Gravetto, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
MANGINO, BENNIE; Mrs. L. Mangino, Schenectady, N. Y.
WHALEN, M. A.; Miss A. Whalen, 37 Winthrop Av., Bklyn.
NICKLOSH, JOHN; Anna Haleak, Trenton, N. J.
BUZENSKE, JOHN; Maggie Korugos, Cleveland, Ohio.
CURCIO, PETER W.; Mrs. Mary Curcio, Petrissi, Italy.
FRANKLIN, GEORGE C.; Joseph Franklin, Hopkins, Mich.
GARTNER, PETER A.; Chris Gartner, St. Ansgar, Iowa.
HEINOLD, GEORGE I.; J. M. Heinold, Oakland, Cal.
JENSEN, JOHN; Mrs. George Wall, St. Paul, Neb.
LAYTON, ERNEST; E. P. Layton, Knab, Wash.
McCABE, ANDREW; Isabelle McCabe, Fitchburg, Mass.
MAY, GEORGE B.; Mrs. Leona May, Queen City, Mo.
PHILLIPS, WILLIAM; Mrs. Effie Phillips, Maysville, Ky.
SIMONIAN, GREGOR P.; P. Mooradian, Worcester, Mass.
TROSTLE, C. D.; Mrs. A. E. Trostle, Altoona, Penn.
WILLIAMS, O. R.; Mrs. M. T. Ewers, Madison Hgts. Va.

MISSING IN ACTION—14.

Corporal.

LUCOTT, ANDREW W.; Joseph Lucott, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Privates.

DROPKIN ISADORE; Mrs. J. Dropkin, 427 Wilkins Av., N.Y.
BARRETT, RUSSELL; W. L. Crowell, Wapato, Wash.
CIECIERSKI, W.; Miss Jennie Ciecierski, Old Forge, Penn.
DEITSCHLE, G. W.; Mrs. L. Deitschle, Columbus, Ohio.
FESTA, ANGELO; Mrs. L. Festa, Bagnoli d'Ausilio, Italy.
HALL, CHARLES W.; ALBERT C. Hall, Philadelphia.
JONES, ALFRED P.; Benjamin E. Jones, Easton, Penn.
KRAMP, CHARLES; Mrs. W. Caser, Brookline, Mass.
LUKAZEWICK, W.; Mrs. V. Vosolesko, Wallingford, Conn.
SMITH, CLIFTON; E. X. Smith, Simmesport, La.
STEENSON, MARK D.; J. C. Steenson, N. Yakima, Wash.
SUMNER, EARL; Mrs. Emma Fergerson, Morris, Okla.
TOBIASSEN, A. N.; Mrs. Ida Mogonigal, Nevada City, Cal.

PRISONER—1.

Private.

WILLIAMS, EDW.; Mrs. M. Williams, Mahanoy City, Penn.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION.

Privates.

LYNCH, THOMAS P., Painesville, Ohio.
McKIBBEN, ROBERT R., Freeport, Ill.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION.

Private.

WILSON, WILLIAM C., Earlsboro, Okla.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED RETURNED TO DUTY.

Sergeants.

DONNELLY, JOHN, Ireland.
ROGERS, JAMES, Greenville, S. C.

Private.

VAN KIRK, CLIFFORD C., Philadelphia.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED SEVERELY, NOW OFFICIALLY REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION.

Private.

WARD, WILBUR, Glendive, Mon.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED ON DUTY.

Privates.

HOWARD, JAMES B., St. Louis, Mo.
ROTHERMEL, HENRY, Chicago.
SKEETERS, JOHN V., Lafayette, Ind.
SWEDBURG, GEORGE E., Rhinelander, Wis.
TOLLE, NED, Wakita, Okla.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED PRISONER.

Private.

FEY, CARL, Schuylkill Haven, Penn.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED KILLED.

Lieutenant.

SHAW, E. D., Sumter, S.C.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Private.

COX, WILLIE V., Waleska, Ga.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.

Captain.

BACK, ROSCIUS H., Vancouver, Wash.

Lieutenant.

VONSALL, HERMAN, Parnassus, Penn.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES, ANNOUNCED AUGUST 30.

The following Marine Corps casualties, with next of kin and emergency addresses, were announced today:

KILLED IN ACTION—9.

Lieutenant.

ROY, CHARLES H.; Carrie Johnson, Jamesport, Mo.

Sergeant.

CRONIN, R. P.; Edna A. Cronin, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Corporals.

ABERCROMBIE, L. F.; Ella Abercrombie, Laurens, S. C.
SCHRAMM, FREDERICK L.; W. Schramm, Bellaire, Ohio.
STEPHEN, ROBERT A.; W. C. Stephen, St. Louis, Mo.

Privates.

RAGGIO, A. M. A.; L. Raggio, 863 Amsterdam Av., N. Y.
BURNS, HUBERT H.; Fannie Burns, Randlett, Utah.
FINNEY, EMMERT O.; Anna Sparks, Shelbina, Mo.
MARTIN, A. D.; Fannie Martin, East Bend, N. C.

DIED OF WOUNDS—1.

Lieutenant.

JOHNSTON, SCOTT M.; J. J. Johnston, St. Paul, Minn.

WOUNDED SEVERELY—7.

Corporal.

MacGILLIVRAY, D. J.; G. MacGillivray, Cambridge, Mass.

Privates.

FAIRCHILD, STANLEY S.; S. S. Fairchild, Bath, N. Y.
VIERBUCHEN, W. J.; Mary Vierbuchen, Newark, N. J.
DAVIS, GILBERT V.; Harry W. Davis, Hutchinson, Kan.
MEYERS, RICHARD L.; Alma Meyers, Little Falls, Minn.
NEARY, LEO E.; Edward J. Neary, Carbondale, Penn.
WIEST, WILLIAM F.; Belle Wiest, Detroit, Mich.

MISSING IN ACTION—7.

Privates.

BEGG, WILLIAM; Margaret Campbell, Philadelphia.
JACOBY, WM. J.; Alice V. B. Jacoby, Indianapolis, Ind.
LINDER, CLARENCE R.; John Linder, Dundas, Ill.
McDILL, HARDIN B.; Mary A. McDill, Manhattan, Kan.
MOLOSKI, BROWNY L.; Annie Moloski, Amsbry., Penn.
PHILLIPS, CHARLES M.; C. M. Phillips, Hurlock, Md.
WOLTER, FRANK R.; Frank Wolter, Madisonville, Ohio.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED SEVERELY WOUNDED IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION.

Private.

FISHER, JAMES E.; William Fisher, Columbus, Ohio.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED ON DUTY WITH COMPANY.

Private.

SIMPSON, EDWARD K.; Anna Sforra, Orange, N. J.

PRESIDENT TO SET SEPT. 12 TO ENROLL

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

repeat the magnificent work which they did during the first questionnaire and classification period. Please acknowledge receipt of this, stating what steps you have taken to carry same into effect. CROWDER.

General Crowder and his staff have been making preparations for weeks in expectation of the passage of the new Man Power bill, and are in much better condition to register and classify registrants rapidly than at the time the original selective service law was passed. Complete instructions are already in the hands of all draft officials, and as far as possible General Crowder has seen to it that they have been thoroughly instructed in their duties.

Because of this early action, and the fact that a great organization was created with the application of the first selective service law, it is believed that the new registration will be carried out without any serious hitch.

The Department of Justice is co-operating with the office of the Provost Marshal General in a fight against any means which may be adopted by those who seek to evade the provisions of the new draft. Instructions have been sent out by the department to its agents throughout the country to hold themselves ready to give all possible aid.

Just before the Senate finally adopted the conference report there was an interesting statement by Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Military Committee.

Senator Thomas, author of the "work-or-fight" amendment, had made a speech protesting against the elimination of his section by the conferees. He and Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, both predicted industrial unrest without the control possible under such an amendment.

Replying, Senator Chamberlain stated that there was in the original draft law a clause specifying that when cause for an exemption from actual military service ceased, the exemption should cease also. This, he held, was sufficient authority for control.

"But," he said, "the Secretary of War has practically nullified the regulations and the law."

In support of this contention, Senator Chamberlain read from THE NEW YORK TIMES a recent statement, made by Secretary Baker after General Crowder had issued the work or fight order. The Secretary said the regulation had nothing to do with the labor situation in the country, and it was not intended to regulate labor by military rule, the order being intended to guide exemption boards in their decisions.

"Then the Senator's impression is that the Secretary might interpret the Thomas amendment in the same way if it were in the bill?" asked Senator Nelson, of Minnesota.

"Yes, absolutely, he might do so; the Secretary has the right to place his construction upon the law," answered Senator Chamberlain.

"That's so. I agree. We are at his mercy!" said Senator Nelson, heatedly. "I had two resolutions passed here asking how many swivel chair officers there are. The last resolution was passed two months ago. They say they must find out from the Philippines and Guam. The War Department practically says, 'I don't care a continental for Congress; I'll do as I pleases.' If the Thomas amendment survived, wouldn't the Secretary think he had power above Congress, and exercise his own sweet will?"

"I don't assume the rôle of a critic of the Secretary," replied Senator Chamberlain. "I can only say what he has done."

You wouldn't drink a new wine—or a youthful whiskey.

Club Cocktails

are aged in the wood until they are smooth as liquid sunshine.

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NATURAL

The *Original* Egyptian

CIGARETTE

Just as I said—It's a pity to have a discriminating taste in cigarettes—if you don't know Naturals.

Just twenty cents

Pledge to Buy W. S. S. Regularly

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Macy's

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Books on Japan

Now that Japan has started to help Russia free herself from the grasp of the Hun, the great Oriental Empire assumes new interest in the mind of America. We all want to know as much as possible about our ally on the other side of the world. Here are books to help:

Japan at First Hand—*J. I. C. Clarke*, $2.24
Japan—The New World-Power—*R. P. Porter*, $2.24
Japan—The Rise of a Modern Power—*R. P. Porter*, $2.03
Japan at the Crossroads—*A. M. Pooley*, $3.14
Japan in World Politics—*K. K. Kawakami*, $1.34
Rising Japan—*Jabez T. Sunderland*, $1.12

Macy's—Main Floor, Rear, 35th Street.

Gimbel Brothers

33rd ST - BROADWAY - 33rd ST.

HOME LOVERS TAKE NOTICE!

On Tuesday, September 3

GIMBEL BROTHERS Will Start the

September Sales of China, Glass, Lamps and Housewares

See Particulars in Sunday Papers

Tremendous Stocks purchased many months ago and thus priced from 10 to 50% Below Anticipated Prices.

The China Sale Includes:

3,175 American Dinner Sets.
450 French China Services.
620 English Porcelain Dinner Sets.
3,200 Pieces Rich Cut Glass.
150 Great Ocean Cases of Japanese China.
60,000 Tumblers, Goblets and Sherbets.
64,000 Miscellaneous China Dinnerware.
1,000 Floor Lamps.
650 Table Lamps.
Marbles, Bronzes, Chinese Antiques and Japanese Art Wares.

The Housewares Sale:

1,000 Carpet Sweepers.
800 Step Ladders.
1,000 Ironing Boards.
1,000 Oil Heaters.
1 Carload Vollrath Ware.
1 Carload Enamel Table Tops.
1,300 Wash Boards.
500 Ash Cans.
1,200 Garbage Cans.
1,970 Water Pails.
8,500 Pieces Aluminum Ware.
1,000 Combination Cooking Sets.
2,000

MURRAY, TILDEN, AND KUMAGAE WIN IN TENNIS TITLE FRAY

HALL'S LAPSE FATAL IN NET TITLE PLAY

Tilden Profits in National Singles When Local Player Misses a Chance.

MURRAY IN SEMI-FINALS

Niles Puts Up Spirited Struggle Before Favorite, but Succumbs in Four Sets.

Robert Lindley Murray of Niagara Falls and William T. Tilden, 2d, of Philadelphia won their way to the semi-final round of the national singles tennis championship on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club yesterday afternoon. Murray is now bracketed in the upper half of the draw with Lieutenant S. Howard Voshell, while in the lower half Tilden awaits the winner of the fourth round match between Ichiya Kumagae of Japan and Lyle E. Mahan.

Because of these two players being one round behind it has been necessary to postpone the playing of the final round match until next Tuesday. Originally it was scheduled for Monday afternoon.

Murray came through yesterday's encounter against the famous Boston baseliner, Nathaniel W. Niles, with all of the laurels to his credit. In many respects the match was a repetition of the final round match between these two stars in the national patriotic tournament of last year, which Murray won. This year's contest proved a hard struggle for Murray, even though he was able to clinch the victory in four sets at 7—5, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5.

Tilden's victory was registered over Walter Merrill Hall, and probably never before in a championship contest did luck play such an important rôle at a critical moment. Hall had the laurels almost within his grasp only to fail lamentably on an easy kill that turned the complexion of the match from one of rosy cheer for Hall to the deepest indigo.

The catastrophe came to pass in the fourth set, the one which was incomplete after Friday's play. A rain storm had halted the contest when Hall was leading at 6—3, 1—6, 7—5, and 5—2, with the next game at deuce and Tilden serving. The Philadelphian took this game to make the score three all, but Hall swept through the next two games, breaking through Tilden's service in the second one to make the match 5—3 in his favor.

With his own service to back him in the next game, Hall gained a lead of 30—15, and he played a kill to the corner that almost gave him the next point. Tilden, however, was fighting with determination against the impending defeat, and made a remarkable get of the shot well beyond the baseline. In sheer desperation he tossed up a lob, and it barely managed to fall on Hall's side of the net. It looked for all the world like Hall's point. Just a tap would have played the ball for an ace. To make the shot meant that Hall would have been within point of match.

The sphere bounded high and Hall set himself for what was almost the winning shot. Then, to the amazement of the spectators and to the consternation of Hall himself, he missed the ball completely. He had lost sight of it momentarily in the glare of sunlight and it was that one fact alone which turned the tide of battle against the Middle States champion.

With his failure then his brilliant play was at once shattered, and Tilden, taking heart in a contest that gave him such a fortunate break, was able to blaze his way through to a convincing victory. Hall's play lacking all of the lustre and finish that had marked his earlier efforts.

Tilden took the fourth set by running off four straight games, and in the final set Hall was unable to summon his skill to the test and was able to win only one game. The score of the match was 3—6, 6—1, 5—7, 7—5, 6—1. How complete was Tilden's mastery at the close is told in the fact that he took nine of the last ten games.

In playing against Niles, Murray showed again the gradual improvement that has been making itself manifest in his play all week, his skill increasing with each match, seemingly to just the point of being able to win his way through to the advanced bracket. It is doubtful whether Murray has yet attained his greatest proficiency.

Niles made a superb stand in the last set after it was 5—2 against him, pulling it up to deuce against Murray's determined efforts to finish off the contest. But the rally availed little in the long run, for Murray was determined that he would not be drawn into a fifth set and broke through Niles's service in the final game after the Bostonian had gained a lead of 40—15.

The one other feature match of the day saw the former national singles champion, Beals C. Wright, defeated by the sturdy little Japanese, Ichiya Kumagae. Wright had a lead of two sets to one, but he was unable to get either of the following two sets to clinch the victory.

In the last two sets Kumagae showed to far better advantage. Wright was plainly tired and Kumagae played his looping drive from the baseline with such telling effect that he won at 8—10, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

One national championship was decided, Vincent Richards winning for the second time the boys' title when he defeated Abraham Bassford 3d in three spirited sets at 6—2, 9—7, 7—5.

The summaries:

National Singles Championship.

FOURTH ROUND.

Ichiya Kumagae defeated Beals C. Wright, 8—10, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

FIFTH ROUND.

Robert Lindley Murray defeated Nathaniel W. Niles, 7—5, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5; William T. Tilden 2d defeated Walter Merrill Hall, 3—6, 6—1, 5—7, 7—5, 6—1.

National Junior Championship.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

Harold Taylor, Brooklyn, defeated Gerald Emerson, Montclair, 6—4, 6—3, 6—3; J. Hennessey, Indianapolis, defeated E. C. Simmons, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

Boys' National Championship.

FINAL ROUND.

Vincent Richards, Yonkers, N. Y., defeated Abraham Bassford 3d, New York, 6—2, 9—7, 7—5.

Veterans' National Championship.

THIRD ROUND.

Fred G. Anderson defeated G. W. Case, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3; Ross Burchard defeated Dr. W. T. Stephens, 6—4, 6—1; Edwin Sheafe defeated C. J. Post, Jr., 8—6, 6—2, 7—5.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

Fred G. Anderson won from Dr. Willard Travell by default.

Father and Son Championship.

SECOND ROUND.

A. H. Chapin and A. H. Chapin, Jr., defeated Gerald Donaldson and Cecil Donaldson, 6—1, 6—4.

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

A. H. Chapin and A. H. Chapin, Jr., defeated W. D. Hadsell and son, 6—1, 6—2.

Today's Feature Matches.

1:30 P. M.—Final of junior national championship, Harold Taylor, Brooklyn, vs. J. Hennessey, Indianapolis.

2:20 P. M.—Ichiya Kumagae, Japan, vs. Lyle E. Mahan, New York.

4 P. M.—Robert Lindley Murray, Niagara Falls, vs. Lieutenant S. Howard Voshell, New York.

Ty Cobb Gets Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The War Department today announced the appointment of Tyrus R. Cobb, star batsman of the Detroit American League team, to be a Captain in the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army. The order directs Captain Cobb to proceed to Washington within ten days.

Grand Circuit Races Postponed.

READVILLE, Mass., Aug. 30.—On account of the muddy condition of the track, the Grand Circuit races were postponed until tomorrow. The first race will be started at noon to permit of running off the postponed events as well as those on the regular program.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
Philadelphia, 1; Boston, 0. (First game.)
Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 3. (Second game.)
Cincinnati, 5; Chicago, 0.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh. (Wet grounds.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, 6; New York, 1.
Boston, 12; Philadelphia, 0. (First game.)
Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 1. (Second game.)
Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 1. (First game.)
Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 2. (Second game.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	82	43	.656
New York	69	51	.575
Pittsburgh	64	58	.525
Cincinnati	63	60	.512
Brooklyn	55	67	.451
Philadelphia	53	66	.445
Boston	51	69	.425
St. Louis	51	74	.408

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	73	49	.598
Cleveland	71	54	.568
Washington	69	55	.556
New York	59	60	.496
Chicago	57	63	.475
St. Louis	56	63	.471
Detroit	52	69	.430
Philadelphia	50	74	.403

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York. (Two games; first at 1:30.)
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

YANKEES BOW TO JOHNSON.

Weakened Club Finds Little Mercy in Washington Star.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Clark Griffith turned Walter Johnson loose against the weakened Yankees this afternoon and the victory, which had been a foregone conclusion from the time Walter began to warm up, was achieved to the tune of 6 to 1. The Washington marvel was at his best, simply toyed with the New Yorkers, and would have had a shutout but for a slip by Johnny Lavan.

Joe Finneran, pitching in a lost cause, got away poorly and then settled down to do fine work. His support failed him in the third and fourth innings to the extent of three runs which should not have been scored, a muff by Fournier making two possible and a poor peg by Pratt presenting the home team with another.

A pass to Shotton in the first inning sent the Senators on their way to victory. He advanced on Foster's out and scored on Judge's double to left. Joe completed the circuit when Milan lashed a double to right, and Schulte chased Milan across with a single to right.

Foster opened in the third inning with a single and reached third on Judge's sacrifice and Milan's infield out. Schulte popped an easy fly to Fournier, but instead of retiring the side Jack dropped it and Foster counted. Shanks's scratch hit and a clean single by Lavan sent Schulte over with another run. In the fourth Pratt made a poor throw and this was followed by Foster's single, an infield out and Milan's long fly to Hummel, which scored another run.

New York's lone run arrived in the sixth. Walters was safe on Lavan's fumble and reached third on Baker's single, after Hummel had fanned. Pratt popped to Shanks for what should have been the third out, and Fournier followed with a scratch hit on which Walters scored.

The score:

WASHINGTON. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Shotton,lf	4	2	1	0	0
Foster,3b	5	1	1	1	1
Judge,1b	3	1	1	11	1
Milan,cf	2	1	1	2	0
Schulte,rf	4	1	1	2	0
Shanks,2b	4	0	1	5	4
Lavan,ss	4	0	1	1	5
Ainsmith,c	4	0	2	4	1
Johnson,p	4	0	2	1	2
Total	34	6	12	27	14

NEW YORK. (A.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Walters,rf	4	1	0	1	0
Hummell,cf	3	0	1	5	0
Baker,3b	4	0	1	1	7
Pratt,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Fournier,1b	4	0	1	9	0
Hyatt,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Pinelli,ss	4	0	0	3	2
Hannah,c	3	0	1	2	2
Finneran,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total	32	1	5	24	13

Errors—Lavan, Fournier, Peckinpaugh.

Washington	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Judge, Milan, Hyatt. Sacrifice hit—Judge. Sacrifice fly—Milan. Double play—Shanks, Lavan and Judge. Left on bases—New York, 6; Washington, 8. First on errors—Washington, 2; New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Finneran, 2; Johnston, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Johnson, (Hummell.) Struck out—By Johnson, 5; Finneran, 1.

AT BOSTON (American.)

FIRST GAME.

Boston	2	3	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	—12
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

SECOND GAME.

Boston	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

AT DETROIT.

FIRST GAME.

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

SECOND GAME.

Cleveland	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	—4
Detroit	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

AT PHILADELPHIA (National.)

FIRST GAME.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

SECOND GAME.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—3

AT CHICAGO.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

International League.

Newark, 4; Buffalo, 2.
Newark, 4; Buffalo, 1.
Toronto, 7; Jersey City, 3.
Binghamton, 5; Rochester, 2.
Baltimore, 6; Hamilton, 1.

Giants today with Brooklyn, 2 games, 1:30 P. M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.

Smart High Russet Shoes at $4.85

With Rubber Heels

Russet Cordovan, $7.00

WILL CLOSE OUT ABOUT 100 PAIRS OF

White Canvas Shoes, $1.95

Value $3.00

CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

GIANTS WASTE NO TIME ON DODGERS

Shortest Game of Season Finds New York Victor Over Brooklyn by 1 to 0.

The Giants and the Brooklyns mingled in the briefest argument of the season at the Polo Grounds yesterday, New York oozing over a run in the last of the ninth after exactly fifty-six minutes of play. Five minutes at the start of the pastime were taken up when Arthur Fletcher was presented with a $50 check for hitting the bull sign in left field last June. That one run at the eleventh hour was enough to win for the Giants, 1 to 0, with no one out.

This was the shortest and snappiest game that has been played in New York since the Giants and Phillies ripped off an eight-and-a-half-inning argument in thirty-three minutes five years ago. The baseball record for a short game was made by Mobile and Atlanta in 1910 when they played a game in thirty-two minutes.

Coombs gave the Giants four scattered hits up to the ninth, and then the time-worn veteran's arm showed signs of rust. Doyle, the first Giant up in the ninth, whacked a single to right. Fletcher laid down a bunt along the third base line, beating out O'Mara's throw, which sailed over Daubert's roof. Doyle went to third and Fletcher to second on the hit and the wild heave. Zimmerman got a walk and loaded the corners.

Ordinarily a situation of this sort on the Harlem meadow would work the populace up to a point where vocal cords and nerves were stretched to the breaking point. Not so yesterday; not a sound was heard but the rumbling of the elevated trains. It was very much like an undertakers' convention, with a limited number of delegates present.

Bash Compton eased himself up to the plate, planted a nice single to left field, and Doyle raced home with the winning run. It all happened so quick that the players had to look up at the score board before they believed it was over.

Ed Sicking left the club yesterday, his draft board at St. Bernard, Ohio, informing him that it would like very much to see him early next week in relation to a new step the young men under 45 are taking.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Burns,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Young,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Doyle,2b	4	1	2	2	3
Fletcher,ss	4	0	2	1	3
Zim'man,3b	3	0	0	0	2
Compton,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Kirke,1b	3	0	0	11	1
McCarty,c	3	0	1	2	0
Perritt,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	31	1	7	27	10

BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	P	A
Johnston,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Olson,ss	4	0	1	1	6
Daubert,1b	3	0	0	12	0
Z.Wheat,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Myers,cf	3	0	0	5	0
O'Mara,3b	3	0	0	1	2
Doolan,2b	3	0	0	0	1
Miller,c	3	0	0	7	0
Coombs,p	3	0	0	1	1
Total	29	0	2	*24	12

*Winning run made with none out.
Errors—Young, Olson, O'Mara, Doolan.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Burns. Double play—Olson and Daubert. Left on bases—New York, 8; Brooklyn, 2. First base on error—New York, 1. Base on balls—Off Coombs, 2. Struck out—By Perritt, 2; Coombs, 2.

WOMEN IN GOLF FINAL.

Miss Rosenthal to Play Miss Hadfield for Western Title.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Semi-final matches in the women's Western golf championship at Indian Hill today ran true to form. Miss Frances Hadfield of Milwaukee won from Miss Corelia Lukens of Edgewater, 5 and 3, while Miss Claire Rosenthal of Chicago overcame Mrs. C. O. Gillette of Ridge, 4 and 3, the two matches ending on the fifteenth green within three minutes of each other.

Miss Rosenthal thrilled the spectators on the ninth hole by approaching to within three feet of the hole on a knoll green from a roadway to which she had pulled her tee shot.

SARATOGA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. *Annie Edgar, (imp.,) 99 pounds; King John, 119; Katie Carol, 105; Mangrese, 121; Choir Master, 112; Sea Gull, 115; Helen Atlas, 101; Broom Peddler, 102; Onico, 107; Whippoorwill, 104; The Masquerader, 121; Crumpsall, (imp.,) 115; Sandman II., 122; Dandy Dude, 111; Busy Joe, 113; *Dimitri, 106.

SECOND RACE.—The Saratoga Steeplechase; for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half. Kingstown Pier, (imp.,) 140 pounds; Bet, 148; St. Charleote, 157; The Brook, (imp.,) 160.

THIRD RACE.—The Hopeful; for two-year-olds; six furlongs. Eternal, 114 pounds; Cerulean, 112; War Maid, (imp.,) 115; War Pennant, 115; Delaware, 115; Lady Rosebud, 116; Star Hampton, 122; Mormon, 115; Pidgeon Wing, 112; Vindex, 115; Sweep On, 130; Star Realm, 115; Terentio, (imp.,) 124; Sensationalist, 122; Hemihal, (imp.,) 130; Grimalkin, 115; Sir Barton, 115; Zuleika, (imp.,) 112; Rodgers, 115; Daydue, 115.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Cup; for three-year olds and upward; one mile and six furlongs. Ro mer, 127 pounds; Ticket, 120; Johren, (imp.,) 115.

FIFTH RACE.—Th Fort Edward; for three-year-olds and upward; handicap; selling; one mile. Dick Williams, 111 pounds; Gipsy Queen, 112; Slippery Elm, 115; Monomoy, 113; Peep Right, 107; Peerless One, 107; Sands of Pleasure, 105; Waukeag, 113.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old; five furlongs. High Born Lady, (imp.,) 115 pounds; Miss Vosk1, (imp.,) 115; Elizabeth R., 115; Carpet Sweeper, 115; Chimney Swift, 115; Minuet, 115; Bradamante, (imp.,) 115; M dras Gingham, 115; Bally Connell, 115; Tag, 115.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather clear; track heavy.

Our last half holiday!

But it's good till next Tuesday.

Anything needed? Clothes? Hats? Shoes? Furnishings? Sporting goods?

Close at 12.

At the request of the Police Department we're glad to add a line about the big doings at the Sheepshead Bay Motordrome this afternoon. Admission, $1. Object—to raise a fund big enough to equip the volunteers of the Police Reserve.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

DERBY WINNER LEFT FAR BEHIND IN RACE

Ticket and Bondage Make Show of Exterminator in Cohoes Handicap.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 30.—That W. S. Kilmer's Exterminator was a lucky horse to win the Kentucky Derby was indicated this afternoon when he finished a poor third to Andrew Miller's Ticket and Mrs. James Arthur's Bondage in the Cohoes Handicap at a mile and a quarter, which was the feature of the card.

Though Exterminator was giving away a lot of weight he was the early favorite, but the money poured in on Ticket until he was an equal choice with the Derby winner when they went to the post. The going was much the same as when Exterminator won the Derby, but the muddy track also suited Ticket, which was capably ridden by Shuttinger.

Fairy Wand set the pace with Exterminator in second place in the run along the back stretch. There Ticket was last, but lapped on Bondage. Rounding the turn Ticket moved up and most of the field going wide let Bondage upon the inside. This pair quickly ran over the others and with Bondage in the deep going on the rail Ticket was not pressed to win by a length and a half. Exterminator was eight lengths back of Bondage.

Favorite players had another successful day as four of the choices finished in the van.

The Saratoga Cup and Hopeful Stakes to be run tomorrow has attracted many new visitors, including Harry Payne Whitney, who came from New York to see his sturdy three-year-old Johren measure strides with Roamer in the cup race. This will practically be a match race, as both Sun Briar and Cudgel have dodged the issue.

The Hopeful, the richest two-year-old stake of the meeting and perhaps of the season, has attracted twenty of the best youngsters, with Sweep On and Hannibal scheduled to carry 130 pounds each.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 3-year olds and upward, claiming, purse $862.50; one mile. Time —1:47.

Pullux, E. G. Soule's b. g., 6 years, 112 pounds, by Astronomer-Helen O'C., 13 to 10, 1 to 2, and 1 to 4, (C. Fairbrother)..1
Ellison, W. C. Weant's br. h., 5, 107, by Ossary-Orsina, 5 to 2 and 6 to 5, (D. Owens) ..2
Peerless One, E. B. McLean's br. c., 3, 107, by Jack Atkin-Sans Pareil, even money, third, (T. Lunsford) 3½
Woodthrush, Little Cottage, Sea Gull, Land Lubber, and Felucca also ran. Benevolent scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Stillwater Steeplechase Handicap, selling, for 3-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10 each; about two miles. Time—4:21 2-5.

Robin Goodfellow, F. Ambrose Clark's ch. g., 4 years, 137 pounds, by Goodrich-Lady Alan, 17 to 5, even, and out, (F. Williams) 1
New Haven, W. Jennings's b. g., 5, 147, by Filigrane-Ethel Thomas, 1 to 3 and out, (H. Crawford) 2
Eagle Thistle, Lieut. George Brooks, 3d's, br. g., aged, 140, by Knight of the Thistle-Mary Agnes, out for third, (W. Taylor) 3
Early Light also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For 2-year-olds, selling, purse $862.50, five and a half furlongs. Time—1:11 2-5.

Thistledon, R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s br. c., 106 pounds, by Olambala-Madchen, 11 to 5, even, and 1 to 2, (L. Ensor).....1
Bright Lights, R. L. Gerry's ch. c., 116, by Peter Quince-Place of Gold, 3 to 1 and 8 to 5, (G. Lomas) 2
Youneed, R. Hedley's b. c., 112, by Ogden The Nurse, even money, third, (R. Troxler) 3½
Vesper Hour, Sunnyside, Pluviada, Pinard, Lancelot, and Brother McLean also ran. Ceramic, Earlocker, Ballyconnell, and Piurenzi scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Cohoes Handicap; for 3-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10, with $2,000 added; one mile and a quarter. Time—2:12 2-5.

Ticket, Andrew Miller's b. c., 4 years, 106 pounds, by Ballot-Princess Orna, 11 to 2, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (A. Shuttinger)..1½
Bondage, Mrs. James Arthur's ch. c., 4, 106, by Ogden-Fair Atalanta, 9 to 10 and 2 to 5, (J. Rodriguez) 2
Exterminator, W. S. Kilmer's ch. g., 5, 115, by McGee-Fair Empress, 1 to 3, third, (W. Knapp) 3½
Golding and Fairy Wand also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden 3-year-olds and upward, selling, purse $862.50; six furlongs. Time—1:16 2-5.

Star Ben, Triple Springs Farm's b. c., 3 years, 110 pounds, by Ben Brush-Walden, 5 to 2, even, and 2 to 5, (E. Taplin)...1
Phalaris, W. B. Coe's br. g., 3, 106, by Phaleron-Last Hope, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, (L. Lyke) 2
Point to Point, W. Jennings's b. g., 4, 110, by Jack Point-Gold Ten, 1 to 2, third, (M. Buxton) 3
Miss Rennetroy, St. Sebastian, and Megnetite also ran. Monty Bing scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For 2-year-olds, nonwinners of $500, purse $862.50; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:10 1-5.

*Uncle's Lassie, W. R. Coe's ch. f., 105 pounds, by Uncle-Planutess, 9 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (L. Lyke) 1
Spaguar, E. Widener's br. c., 104, by Ballot-Vengenzea, 2 to 1 and even, (C. Kummer) 2
Tetley, F. D. Weir's b. c., 104, by Ormondale-Tea Enough, even money, third, (G. Molesworth) 3
Christie Hollis, Uncle White, Gath, and *Polygon also ran. Lancelot, Tableau D'Honneur, Triomphant, and Piurlada scratched.

*Coupled as W. R. Coe entry.

Can You Take Charge of Nine Factories?

IF YOU HAVE a good working knowledge of foundry and machine shop operation, coupled with executive ability of a high order, there is a real opportunity for you supervising the work of nine or more local factory managers. The concern needing such a man is long established, and the recognized leaders of one of America's rapidly growing and promising industries.

WE NEED A MAN who can size up the conditions in a factory, outline the policy to be followed and get the proper co-operation from the local manager in carrying out that policy.

TO QUALIFY for this position you must have a sound foundation of operating experience and knowledge, combined with tact, vision and an appreciation of the problems which must be solved in a large way in the coming years of industrial readjustment.

IN ANSWERING this advertisement please give details about your experience, tell us what factories you have managed, or assisted in managing, your age, whether you are married or single, approximately what salary you would desire, and whether or not you are free to accept a position in the Middle West.

IF YOU PREFER, we will consider your application if written over the name of a friend.

Box X 357 Times Annex.

MISS DETROIT III. VICTOR.

Takes First Lap of Gold Challenge Cup Motor Boat Races.

DETROIT, Aug. 30.—Miss Detroit III. of the Detroit Yacht Club won the first thirty-mile heat for the Gold Challenge Cup on the Detroit River course today, averaging 52.1 miles an hour.

In the first lap Miss Detroit III. almost equaled the world's record for a five-mile lap, made at Minneapolis last year by Miss Detroit II., averaging 59.43 miles an hour.

Miss Minneapolis, representing the Minneapolis Boat Club, finished second, averaging 48.66 miles an hour, showing 49.6 miles an hour in her first lap.

Whippoorwill, Jr., of the Lake George Yacht Club had magneto trouble in the second and third laps and did not finish until nearly sundown. Miss Detroit II., entered by the Miss Detroit Power Boat Association, the champion cup defender, withdrew after two laps because of engine trouble.

The Betty M. won the handicap express cruiser race, beating the Aeolus by one-fifth of a second in a ten-mile race. The Aeolus started 2 minutes and 44 seconds before the winner.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
POP. MATS. TODAY & WED.—50c to $2.00. Extra Mat. Labor Day—Seats Now.
Ziegfeld Follies
ALL SEATS AT BOX OFFICE.
ROOF ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC
PHONE 340 BRYANT.

LIGHTNIN
GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. at 8:20. MATINEE TODAY 2:30. Labor Day Matinee Next Monday.

GEO. M. COHAN presents MITZI
Thes., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Labor Day. in "HEAD OVER HEELS."
Henry W. Savage's Gay Musical Play.

LYCEUM WEST 45TH ST. Evs. at 8:30. MATINEE TODAY 2:30.
Last Week at this Theatre
Next Week Manhattan Opera House
DAVID BELASCO Presents
TIGER ROSE
Sep. 16—Otis Skinner in "Humpty Dumpty."

COHAN & HARRIS THEA., W. 43d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY, LABOR DAY & Wed. 2:20.
3 FACES EAST
THE MOST FASCINATING MYSTERY PLAY EVER WRITTEN.
Hundreds turned away at every performance.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats TODAY, Labor Day & Wed. 2:30.
LOUIS SAM MANN & BERNARD In FRIENDLY ENEMIES

LIBERTY W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY, Labor Day & Wed 2:30.
GOING UP
The Talk of the Town
The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

GLOBE B'way, 46 St. | MON. NIGHT, SEPT. 2. SEATS NOW ON SALE. BOOTH TARKINGTON'S "PENROD" Made into Play Form by Edward E. Rose.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38 St.
WED. NIGHT, SEPT. 4th SEATS NOW.
A NEW MELODRAMATIC COMEDY
"SOMEONE IN THE HOUSE"
Cast incl.: Hassard Short, Wm. B. Mack, Lynn Fontanne, John Blair, Robert Hudson, Julia Hay, Rex McDougall, and others.

CORT West 48 St. TUES., SEPT. 3 at 2:20.
JOHN CORT presents the Musical Operetta, "FIDDLERS THREE" SEATS NOW.

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Beg. Monday Night, Sept. 2d (Labor Day) LOU TELLEGEN in "BLIND YOUTH."
Subscriptions & Seats NOW at Box Office.

FOLLY CAPRICE
PABST HARLEM, WEST 125TH ST.
THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
The Greatest Show Ever Presented.
From 8 to 11 pm the Great Show, with
Frances Demarest, Mixi Gisl, Gertrude Vanderbilt, Genevieve Houghton, Mary Eaton.
"1918 REVUE"
Lucy Bruch, Betty Payne, Jean McArthur, Leonhard List, Eldriche, Balzer Sisters, and Others.
ONTMARTRE REVUE
From 11 to 1. Cabaret and Dancing on the Balustrade. Cover charge $1.
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FROM 2 to 5:30 P. M.
2 BIG SACRED CONCERTS.
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Same Show as at night. All STARS.
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Owing to the Great Demand and at the Request of Thousands of Disappointed Patrons.
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(A MILITARY "MESS" COOKED UP BY THE BOYS OF CAMP UPTON)
Will Begin a Limited Engagement, Commencing
MONDAY EVE., SEPT. 2nd, (LABOR DAY)
SEATS NOW
PRICES 75c to $2.00
Authorized and Given Through the Courtesy and Co-operation of
MAJ. GEN. J. FRANKLIN BELL
250 SOLDIER BOYS IN THE CAST—BAND AND ORCHESTRA OF 90.
Words and Music by SERGT. IRVING BERLIN.
Staged by PRIVATE WILLIAM H. SMITH.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SAM S. & LEE SHUBERT, INC.
WINTER GARDEN Evgs. at 8. Matinee TODAY at 2.
PASSING SHOW OF 1918
Extra Matinee Labor Day, Mon., Sept. 2.
Sunday Night—First Concert of the Season

48TH STREET THEATRE East of B'way. Bryant 178. Mats. Today & Labor Day at 2:20. Evs. at 8:30.
"YOU MAY SAFELY PUT
THE WOMAN ON THE INDEX
(By Lillian Trimble Bradley and George Broadhurst)
ON YOUR LIST, FOR IT IS EXCELLENT, INTEREST-COMPELLING MELODRAMA."
—Charles Darnton, Eve. World.

CENTURY THEATRE, 62nd, nr. B'way. Phone Columbus 8300. Evs. 8:10. Mat. Today 2:10. Prices 75c to $2. LAST 2 TIMES AT THIS THEATRE.
YIP, YIP, YAPHANK
A MUSICAL "MESS" COOKED UP BY THE BOYS OF CAMP UPTON.
Words and Music by SERGT. IRVING BERLIN

CENTURY THEATRE SPECIAL
Beginning LABOR DAY MATINEE Seats Now.
AL JOLSON in "SINBAD"
With the Original Winter Garden Cast.
Good Seats 50c, 75c, $1.00 & $1.50

ROOF CENTURY THEATRE AT 11:30.
CENTURY GROVE MIDNIGHT REVUE
BEAUTIFUL GIRLS 'N' EVERYTHING
A BIG HIT....MOLLIE KING

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Labor Day & Wed. 2:30.
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
In "WHERE POPPIES BLOOM."

BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Labor Day & Wed. 2:30.
DOUBLE EXPOSURE
By AVERY HOPWOOD,
Author of "Fair and Warmer."
Janet Beecher, John Cumberland, Frederick Larrimore, John Westley

PLAYHOUSE 48TH, EAST OF B'WAY. Telephone Bryant 2628. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today, Labor Day & Wed. 2:30.
She Walked in Her Sleep

The Lustre OF THE BLUE PEARL
AT THE LONGACRE WILL DAZZLE YOU. WEST 48TH ST. EVES. AT 8:30. MATS. TOM'W, LABOR DAY & WED., 2:30.
GEORGE NASH and Great Cast.

ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 31, 1918.

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A RALLYING POINT FOR RUSSIA.

The last legal Russian Government, the only Russian Government ever chosen by the people, seems to be on the point of beginning to function. At Samara, under the protection of the Czechoslovaks, about 200 members of the Constituent Assembly elected last Fall have assembled, and, according to report, have selected what amounts to a provisional Cabinet, consisting of General ALEXIEFF and MM. STEPANOFF and AVKSENTIEFF. The convocation of the Constituent Assembly has been demanded not only by the great majority of the Russian exiles in New York and Paris, but by the recently established Government in the vicinity of Archangel, which is headed by veteran revolutionaries whose integrity hardly even a Bolshevik could dispute.

The prompt suppression of General HORVATH, the demand for the Constituent Assembly formulated in Archangel as soon as allied occupation gave the non-Bolshevist parties there a chance to talk, and now the meeting of this body behind the Czechoslovak army, all give the lie to the declaration that the Allies in Russia are supporting counter-revolutionary forces. The majority in the Assembly is composed of Social Revolutionists, the party of KERENSKY, the party which included most of the leaders who were risking their lives for the revolution in the days when the heroes of Bolshevism dwelt in the safe serenity of Zimmerwald or the Bronx.

The Social Revolutionists were never regarded as "counter-revolutionary" until the Bolsheviki applied that name to everybody not of their own strictest sect. They have been anti-German all the way through; they opposed the peace, they are credited with the killing of MIRBACH and EICHHORN; they are certainly not slaves of capitalism. The Constituent Assembly represents as nearly as possible the people of Russia, according to democratic ideas—and it must be remembered that the theory of the working-class dictatorship, as applied by the Bolsheviki, is as fundamentally opposed to the theory of democracy as is that of the divine right of the Hohenzollerns. The Bolsheviki ask: "Should the conscious workers of the country submit to the dead weight of the unconscious?"

Why, no, according to the theory which assumes that I and my side are conscious, and that you and your side and all those who disagree with me are unconscious. But on the theory of democracy that is exactly the sort of thing that people do submit to as a matter of principle. The conscious voters of New York, it may be said, were overwhelmed by the unconscious last November, but they did not proceed to send armed men to disperse the new administration when it took office. The Constituent Assembly is something that democrats can support whole-heartedly in Russia.

There is evidence that the bulk of Russia will also support it. The greatest service the allied forces which are to go into Russia can render is to supply a real rallying point for the Russian people who oppose the Bolsheviki. Constituent Assembly is a long word, particularly in its Russian form; you cannot expect enthusiasm for it to sweep the country as rapidly as NAPOLEON swept France on the return from Elba. But the Constituent Assembly is what democrats must regard as the Government of Russia, and it is well to know that its supporters are with us.

UNCOWED ARIZONA.

Direct government is about to do its perfect work in Arizona. On the statute book of that State a compulsory vaccination law slept unregarded until smallpox appeared. Then the great company of fly-gobblers, wiseacres, and cranks burst into full cry. "I don't take no stock in vaccination." "A cousin of my first wife "knows a woman that knows a man "whose grandnephew's little boy lost "his left leg from being vaccinated." So Rumor, wagging all her tongues.

Out come the petitioners. Refer this vaccination law to the people.

Woes accumulate for Arizona. It is bad enough to have the smallpox. It is too bad to have the initiative and referendum. To have 'em both is a thousand times "2 much."

THE YELLOW STREAK.

Before sentencing the I. W. W. leaders Judge LANDIS considered each individual case. It is not in the least surprising to read that "he was visibly affected by the stories of some," miserable tools of their own vanity and of the craft of other men, who joined in the devil's-dance from mere excitement, confident that nothing could happen to them and never thinking of their families, and now see those hapless families looming large. It is not surprising to read that "some "of the defendants made pitiful pleas "for mercy." The respect due to a martyr is given only when he counts the cost of what he is about to do and counts it as nothing. A Paul who abjures the moment the Roman soldier seizes him by the arm does not become a Saint Paul. Most of the I. W. W. and all their like, pacifists, Sinn Feiners, or whatever they may call themselves, have shown themselves yellow clear through the moment they looked in the hard eyes of the law they had flouted and laughed at. The fleeing O'LEARY, the vanished CHARLES FRANCIS PHILLIPS, these martyrs are all of the same stripe. So far there has not been a single one of them to face the music without whimpering or crawling except EMMA GOLDMAN and her partner BERKMAN.

HAYWOOD, it is true, and some others put on what superficially appears to be a bold front. He declared that "no member of the I. W. W. is guilty of any act against the United States," and that if released he would go right on with his activities. But this is not martyrdom. It is exactly what ROSE PASTOR STOKES did. When arraigned for attacks on "the Government" she sought to escape by a quibble; she said that by "Government" she meant only the Wilson Administration. So HAYWOOD, the head of an organization whose declared object is revolution against the United States, quibbles; "no member" has been "guilty of any act against" that United States against which the whole organization has declared revolutionary war. Between the quibbles and loopholings of HAYWOOD and the tears of his deluded tools there is no great choice. The pacifists are always saying that it takes more courage to stand out against the Government than it does to go to France. Let them prove it; let just one of them show a grain of that courage. Let them not all, to the last man and woman, with the exception of two anarchists about whose courage there has never been any doubt, show the yellow streak.

THE URUGUAYAN MISSION.

Seven or eight years ago GEORGES CLEMENCEAU, after his South American travels, described the Uruguayans as "impulsive idealists." In that respect they are closely akin to their brethren of North America. We have had notable proofs in 1917 and 1918 of that idealism of theirs, though, like ours, it is rather a basic moral and intellectual characteristic than a product of impulse.

Citizens of a stable republic, there is nothing parochial in their policy. In this war they saw the common interest of all the Americas. They ranged themselves on the side of freedom. Their Government, approving the position of Brazil in reference to Germany, advocated "a close union of action" of all American countries, so that a violation of international law against one of them should be an offense against all.

We remember with what enthusiasm Montevideo, decked with American flags, her streets full of marching thousands, kept the Fourth last year, awaiting the American squadron, with what fine hospitality and cordial welcome that squadron was received and entertained. We remember that the Fourth was made a national Uruguayan holiday this year. We remember, too, that eight German steamers, requisitioned by the Uruguayan Government, have been leased to our Emergency Fleet Corporation.

By word and act Uruguay has shown her good-will and sympathy. The honors, all too little, that are paid to the Uruguayan mission, now in this city, are but a feeble installment of a great gratitude.

The head of that mission of distinguished personalities is the Foreign Minister, Dr. BALTHASAR BRUM, a protagonist of Pan Americanism, of a concert of the American republics as to the war. Of an intellect at once brilliant and solid, Dr. BRUM has the wide and enlightened views of the highest type of Ibero-American statesmanship, a type that more and more we are coming to know; and to know it is to admire it. To Dr. BRUM, by the way, is due the reception of the American squadron at Montevideo, now the South Atlantic naval centre of the Allies.

To this great Pan American, then, and his associates, the luncheon given yesterday by the Pan American Society was, from its source, a peculiarly appropriate honor; and the reception at the City Hall symbolized the good feeling of New York toward proved friends and the desire for more intimate trade relations between Uruguay and the United States.

Those relations have been much enlarged in the last four years. Uruguay's exports to the United States have grown from less than $2,000,000 in 1913 to more than $33,000,000 in 1917. In the same time our exports to her have risen from less than eight to more than eighteen millions. She is in the fortunate position of a creditor country. Her prosperity rests on solid and lasting foundations. Her meats, her wools, her hides, her new wealth of wheat, insure her a growing and permanent good fortune. It can never be greater than Americans of the United States wish for her.

DISCIPLINE IN ONONDAGA.

So they're "disciplining" FRANK HENDRICKS, long the Republican chief of the Onondaga Reservation, are they? He is a "boss," of course, and as he is nearly 84, there is small hope of his repenting into a "leader." He was a leader, technically and in spite of himself, so long as he stuck to that incomparable altruist, Governor WHITMAN. When, in a fatal hour last July, he put his fist to the round robin asking that man ROOSEVELT to run for Governor, his leadership dropped off him. He became a heretic and a reprobate. The saints of Syracuse were compelled to excommunicate him.

And it must be admitted that he seems to be doubly the victim of the signing habit. He had signed a petition for the renomination of the Republican Representative of the Onondaga District. Then, suddenly the other day, he "came out for" the nomination of a Dry candidate. Will it be believed that this penitential act, this reversion toward the Governor, who ratifies the prohibition amendment on his own hook—and quite outside of his business and function as Governor—was seized upon by "the organization" as occasion for the expected punishment of the deserter of WHITMAN.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS was Mayor of Syracuse when Mr. WHITMAN, a boy of 12, was beginning the Latin reader. He had been a conspicuous figure in the Assembly, had fought the Beldenites implacably, and helped elect FRANK HISCOCK and Mr. EVARTS to the United States Senate, and became Collector of this port by the time Mr. WHITMAN got his sheepskin in 1891.

Suave, adroit, businesslike, he was a capable legislator, one of the shrewdest of politicians, an excellent grabber of "patronage." Now he is an overthrown boss, if he be really overthrown, while GEORGE ALDRIDGE is in the odor of sanctity. As the sometime Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Manufacture of Salt, perhaps Mr. HENDRICKS has been too inclined to take with the customary grain the legend of the sharp difference between a boss and a leader. Uncle GEORGE, more tolerant and humorous, accepts it with a joyous wink.

THE BRIDGEPORT LABOR DECISION

The decision in the Bridgeport labor case is not chiefly remarkable because it concerns 60,000 workers in sixty-six shops, mostly engaged on war work. The strike started in a few shops, and all other shops adhered to the decision in advance. The decision is by an umpire, OTTO M. EIDLITZ, and is put into effect by the War Labor Board. Thus it is not a recommendation by a deadlocked board, such as was given in the telegraph case, but embodies the full force of national control of industry. If this award does not compose the quarrel, it is hard to see what resource is left. The award is not a compromise in the sense of splitting the difference, for some of the issues did not admit of that solution. But there is a fair balance of decisions flatly for and against the contentions on each side.

The men get an advance of wages, but the advance is to the offer of the employers, which is held to be "fair and reasonable." To the extent that the strikers do not get their full demands it must follow that they were not fair and reasonable. The strikers lose their chief demand in principle. They demanded that their work should be classified and that a minimum wage should be fixed for each class. The umpire holds that it would too greatly disturb industry to alter the established system during the stress of war work. In the background is the difficulty of deciding who shall divide the men into classes, fix the rates for each class, and apportion the workers to them. Neither the unions nor the employers could be trusted to do it alone without abandoning the entire wage contention. Whichever fixed the classes and their pay would rule the shop.

This is so clear to the men that yesterday, when the award was but one day old, the machinists threatened to renew the strike. The award was enough in their favor to have been approved by Joint Chairman WALSH, but it is doubtful whether he can control the forces which he has unloosed, however earnestly he may press upon the men the benefits and blessings of industry under the supervision of representatives "democratically selected," and therefore without the prejudices of those who find the money to pay wages. The reference is to a novel and untried—therefore admirable—method of regulating the relation of labor and capital. The award establishes a local community board, to sit under a Chairman appointed by the Secretary of War and to represent his authority. This local board is to consist of equal representation of employers and employés, and is to consider questions which cannot be settled by committees in the respective shops. The decision says: "We have passed the day of the individual to the day of the group, and "the will of the group shall have "precedence over the will of the individual." It is hard to say whether this alters everything or nothing. Already there were too many groups. There were groups of labor against capital, of unionists against non-unionists, and bargains by groups which were to prevent quarrels only made them harder to settle by converting the opposing groups into armies. Now we are to have groups so new that they defy instant classification. We have had decisions by trades, but never by cities. Who can foresee or foretell how the mind of a community labor board will work?

These are merely the novel points of the decision. Such other points as the grant of a minimum wage, equal pay for equal work by men or women, the eight-hour day, and the right to join unions call for no remark. But just what will be the status of unions when power is given to shop committees and a local community board? Clearly this is a settlement for wartime only.

ONLY A REGULAR.

It is not always youth that won't be denied. One of the American winners of the Medal of the Legion of Honor in France is a regular officer in his fifty-ninth year and a few months older than General PERSHING. The hero in this case is Brigadier General BEAUMONT BONAPARTE BUCK, a Mississippian. Possibly when he was in the third class at West Point he hazed his present commander, who entered the Military Academy two years after him. General BUCK earned the Medal of the Legion of Honor by leading the charge into Berzeylesee. Most of the officers of the attacking battalion had fallen under a terrible fire. The moment was critical. Leadership was called for, General BUCK passed through his line, ran along the front of it to steady and encourage the men, put himself at their head, and gave the order "Forward!" Possibly he felt that an American officer in France whose middle name was BONAPARTE could do nothing else, but only to familiars and classmates was it known what the B. in his signature stood for. It will be a surprise to others that it concealed BONAPARTE. We fancy that all the General thought of was living up to the traditions of the United States Army. A battalion needed leading—damn the machine guns! Brig. Gen. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS, white of hair and sixty-odd, did the same thing at San Juan, and the Spaniards shot him in the foot. An American General is after all only a mature Second Lieutenant when danger threatens and duty calls. It's all in the day's fighting. The French General who pinned the coveted medal on BUCK's breast must have been delighted with that middle name.

When we come to look up General BUCK's record we find he was "only a regular." His opportunities for distinction were few and illusive. From post to post and detail to detail he pursued his humdrum course cheerfully. He climbed slowly to a Majority in 1908, always in the infantry. Twice he was commandant of cadets at lesser military schools in Missouri and Texas, deadly dull business; recruiting duty sometimes, not exciting; two years with the Massachusetts National Guard, 1915-1917; apparently he went to France with the New England Division in June, 1917, and mighty glad of it! There was a thrill now and then in three years in the Philippines, but little glory and no promotion; and on the Mexican border in 1914 things did look promising. But the chance to get killed, or vindicate the paternal choice of a middle name for a bouncing boy, never came until the General reached the fair fields of France desecrated by the boche. The General's home is in Dallas, Texas. They knew he would "make good."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

History as Written in Germany.

Surely the Germans are a strange people, and it is hard to tell which is the more astonishing, their ability to believe anything told them by their Kaiser and his Generals or the confidence of the military and political leaders that anything they choose to say will be accepted as the truth. The latter form of trust has been beautifully illustrated during the last few days in the official reports sent out for home consumption from the scenes of active operations.

These communiqués have been fairly accurate in the sense that they have not often made literally false statements as to the results of the fighting, but never has there been an explicit admission of defeats, or of reverses, or of compelled retirements. Always there has been offered the poor substitute for victory that the Allies have "failed to break through," with never a hint that the Allies have not tried to break through, and that what they sought—and attained—was the forcing back of the whole German line, with the incidental and highly important infliction of enormous losses of men and material.

Instead of stating that this or that town has been taken by the enemy, the German reports usually leave the taking to be inferred—or not inferred—from a brief mention of subsequent activities several miles to the eastward. Yesterday, for instance, the only news the Germans had about the fall of extremely important positions was this: "Forefield fighting took place in front of our new lines east of Bapaume and Péronne and east of Noyon." Of like quality was the information that "the town [Noyon] lies in front of our battlefront." Why it lay there was not revealed, and not a word was said about the desperate fighting for many hours that was vainly done by the Germans before they yielded the place.

There must be at least a few civilians in Germany who read the official reports map in hand, and who therefore pierce these childish subterfuges and see plainly enough what the course of events has been. The military critics of the German press all do, of course, and some of them, recently, have admitted, by laboriously explaining, what has really happened, but the official chroniclers go calmly on, telling such part of the truth as their masters think it expedient to disclose, and never a bit more.

Demanding Pay from Neighbors.

Probably it has never occurred to the inhabitants of London, or the people living on the south coast of England, that they have a claim for financial compensation from their Government—from Great Britain as a whole, that is—for losses inflicted by the German air raiders. They have taken their ills as the fortune of war, realizing, presumably, that they always had, or should have, kept somewhere in the back of their minds the greater danger they would risk in case of foreign attack, and that when the ever-present possibility turned into an actuality they should balance their adversity against the past advantages they have enjoyed.

That is the sportsmanlike way of looking at the situation, and it is the sensible way, too. A different view is taken in Germany. The Rhine towns, though they have profited much from their proximity to the French frontier, have made a united demand for recognition of what they think their right to payment for the destruction brought upon them by the French and British barbarians who are so lost to all sense of the proprieties as to drop bombs in such parts of Germany as they can most conveniently reach. Such conduct, of course, is to them entirely different from that of German aviators, for the latter only bomb cities that deserve it—cities outside of Germany.

Perhaps the other and safer German towns will recognize the justice of recompensing the Rhinelanders for what they have suffered, but somehow the likelihood of their doing it does not seem large. The chances are that until they begin to hear their own roofs crashing above their heads they will see the case much as it appears from a distance—as one, in other words, that illustrates the varying impingements of war, and while they may sympathize deeply with their unlucky fellow-countrymen, they will let it go at that. None of them, one may be sure, whether living near to or far from the Rhine, will see in the raiding of London or Paris a justification for raiding Cologne or Mannheim. For that, however, they should not be regarded as of unique obtuseness. Some of our own pacifists show a like inability, take no account of provocation, and count a return blow as rather wickeder, if anything, than the one first struck.

Telling the Truth in Ireland.

As explanation for the unexpected success of the recruiting campaign now going on in Ireland, it is stated that the speakers at the meetings in Dublin and elsewhere emphasize the fact that the soldiers they seek are not to fight the battles of England, but those of a war that is equally America's and France's and Italy's—in short, that of the whole world against the common enemy, Germany. That makes it Ireland's war, too, of course, as it should, with Irishmen other than those whose real sentiment is not disinclination to fight for England, but a fierce desire to see her destroyed.

Only that desire can account for the existence of pro-German Irish, and even they, probably, would not think of a German triumph with any more joy than anybody else if they did not know in their hearts that it is an utter impossibility while any non-Germans are left alive.

How much of content there would be in Ireland under German rule can be imagined—if none at all is imaginable—and so can be the affection which the Sinn Feiners would have for German drill sergeants and German policemen.

The Battle at Tannenberg in 1410.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Sunday, Aug. 25, the author of an article on the Baltic provinces speaks about the victory over the Teutonic Knights in the battle of Tannenberg in 1410 as a Polish victory. This is a misstatement of a historic fact that calls for denial. The campaign against the Teutonic Knights that resulted in such a blow for them in the battle of Tannenberg was started and fought by Lithuanians. The Commander in Chief on the battlefield was the Lithuanian Grand Duke Vytautas. The Poles as well as the Czechs were only assistants. Lithuania furnished over 90,000 troops for the battle, while the Polish troops numbered less than 50,000, or half as many as the Lithuanians. To speak about the battle of Tannenberg as a Polish victory is to deny historic fact.

JULIUS B. KARPAS.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28, 1918.

"NOT PEACE, BUT A SWORD!"

Not peace, but a sword!
Retributive hosts of the Lord,
See that your task is well done!
Shall that which was nobly begun
Fail in the end, for the sake
Of short-sighted tears?—the world wake
To find itself duped as before,
By one who resoundingly swore
His dearest ambition was peace?
Not so shall our agonies cease!

Let those who will, grieve—
(With deep-ringing groans to deceive!)
Mourning that millions must bleed
And perish till mankind be freed.
Belgium, assaulted but brave,
And France, overwhelmed by the wave
Of insolent greed—did these fear
To check the Beast's frightful career?
Did Britain count Honor well lost
And shrink from war's terrible cost?

Who wept for *their* woes?
Not they who would pity our foes!
Heed not the impudent plea
For peace that leaves criminals free—
Blameless, enriched by their crime,
And cleverly biding their time
Safely to strike, and to win!
Such softness, such blindness, were sin.
O Justice, thy keen, cleansing sword
Must establish the Peace of the Lord!

MARIE L. EGLINTON.

TELLS OF URUGUAY'S SYMPATHY IN WAR

Dr. Brum, Head of Mission, Declares His Country Looks to United States to Win.

WELCOMED BY THE MAYOR

Financiers, Diplomats, and Merchants Greet Visitors at a Luncheon Given by Pan American Society.

Headed by Dr. Baltazar Brum, Foreign Minister, the visiting Uruguayan Mission received an enthusiastic welcome on its arrival in this city yesterday. At the City Hall the members of the mission were officially welcomed by Mayor Hylan, and accorded the freedom of the city. Following these ceremonies, the visitors were guests at luncheon given in their honor at the Bankers Club by the Pan American Society. There they were greeted by a distinguished gathering of financiers, diplomats, and merchants, among whom were John Bassett Moore, President of the Pan American Society, and Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, who acclaimed the presence of the mission as the opening of a new era in the development of political, commercial, and economic relations between this country and Uruguay.

Aside from Dr. Brum, the mission included Dr. Cesar Miranda, First Vice President of the Uruguayan House of Representatives; Dr. Javier Mendivil, member of the Uruguayan Senate; Dr. Adrubal Delgado of the Department of Finance, Lieutenant Juan Canosa, and Dr. Justo José Mendoza. On their arrival at the Pennsylvania Station, the visitors found awaiting them Special Deputy Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker, the Mayor's Secretary, Grover Whalen, and a large escort of mounted police. Escorting the Commissioners from Washington were Jordan H. Stabler, representing the State Department; Colonel William Kelly, representing the army, and Commander Augustin T. Beauregard, representing the navy.

The visitors were taken to the Biltmore, where they will stay while in this city. From there, preceded by an escort of motor cycle corps, they were conducted in automobiles to the City Hall, being met on their way down at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue by 350 Pershing veterans, who were being conveyed from the Pennsylvania Station to the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. The members of the Uruguayan party rose from their seats and cheered the soldiers.

The party swung into the City Hall Park, to the cheers of many thousands of spectators. A detachment of 500 Naval Reserves from Pelham Bay was drawn up on one side of the entrance, and a large detachment from the 9th Coast Artillery flanked the other side of the entrance. On top of the City Hall the Uruguayan flag was floating with the Stars and Stripes, and the arrival of the mission was the signal for the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the Uruguayan national anthem. Mayor Hylan delivered a brief address of welcome, in which he paid a tribute to the democracy of Uruguay. Dr. Brum made a short response in Spanish, in which he thanked the Mayor and the citizens of New York for the cordial reception extended to the mission.

Introduced by Mr. Moore.

At the luncheon of the Bankers Club, John Bassett Moore, who presided, introduced Dr. Brum to the assembled guests, with an address in which he spoke of the high esteem entertained in this country for the progressive development of the social, political, and economic institutions in Uruguay, and emphasized the great contribution which the South American republic was making to the advancement of Pan American ideals. Speaking of the striking manifestations of the spirit of American fraternity that have bound Uruguay to the United States in the past, Mr. Moore said:

"We shall not soon forget the record reception given at Montevideo last year to the squadron of Admiral Caperton, not only because of its spontaneous cordiality, but also because of the remarkable Pan American declaration which marked the occasion. While there was a great popular outpouring in demonstration of sympathy with the Republic of the North in the great struggle in which it was and still is engaged, the President, by a vote of the Cabinet and with the concurrence of the Senate issued a proclamation, by which it was declared that, whereas the Uruguayan Government had announced the principle of American solidarity in the sense that offenses against the rights of any country of the continent were to be regarded as offenses by all, no American country which, in defense of its rights, was in state of war with nations of another continent should be treated as a belligerent."

Dr. Brum in his address proclaimed the sympathy of Uruguay for the allied cause. Although the republic is not at war with Germany, it had broken diplomatic relations with that country as early as October, 1917.

"I come to tell you," he said, "that my compatriots are impatient to see the ideal of Pan Americanism realized. To this part of the world shall it be given to face the future and destroy that imperialism which pretends that force is superior to justice and that selfish interests should come before right.

"I am an enthusiast for Pan Americanism, and recall with great satisfaction the first Pan American Congress called by a fellow-student. The young members of the Congress proclaimed the union of the Americas and voiced in lofty tones the ideals of the American people." With depth of feeling I can justly say that I have seen the realization of these early prophetic words.

"I offer my vote for the high ideals of Pan Americanism, and pay my humble tribute to this noble country and offer my best wishes for its success in the great struggle in which she is now engaged and to President Wilson, who incarnates the idealistic spirit of all the people of this great Republic."

Country's Horizon Enlarged.

Mr. Vanderlip said in part

"We are frequently told there is to be a war after the war—a war in which the battlefield is to be the world's markets and the contestants the great industrial nations. Its successes will be the mark of which contestant can offer to neutral nations the greatest service; and the neutral nations should prosper by the struggle.

"Just at the moment South America, and notably Uruguay, is a creditor of the United States; but normally South America will want capital. For the moment we are withholding our gold from all claims not directly related to winning the war. But normally we shall have capital to export. Not only has the United States become the possessor of far greater wealth than any other nation ever had in the world, but the war has enlarged our horizon.

"At home we have taken a political stand against trade combinations. But we have recently passed a law which permits combinations for the purposes of foreign trade, and I note that the great neighbor of Uruguay has recently protested, saying that if we believe trade combinations are bad for our own people, we should not permit them to exercise a malign influence on the lives of other people. The protest is logical, if we are to continue the same attitude at home that we have had; but I believe the whole commercial world has come to see that efficiency lies in cooperation properly controlled rather than in enforced competition. At home we shall continue to demand fair trade practices, but I do not believe we will continue to purchase fair trade practices at the price of prohibitions against efficiency."

DENIES ALLIANCE REPORT.

No Secret Deal Between England and America, Senator Lewis Says.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—There has been no proposal by England and no suggestion in America for a political or military alliance between the two countries, said James Hamilton Lewis, United States Senator from Illinois, who spoke at the American Luncheon Club here today. Mr. Lewis was the honored guest at the luncheon and appeared on the speaking program with Lord Reading, the British Ambassador to the United States.

"I join with you," said Mr. Lewis, turning to Lord Reading, "in the sentiments expressed in the speech recently made by you asserting that mischievous propaganda had been circulated in certain parts of the country for the purpose of embarrassing the Allies. There has been no proposal from England for a political or military alliance with the United States, and there has been no suggestion in America for any such convention with England or any other foreign country in connection with the war as the fruit thereof.

"If there shall arise any circumstance justifying different relations than those now existing, President Woodrow Wilson and Premier David Lloyd George will send the proposal and the reasons offered for it to the peoples of the countries. There will be no diplomatic juggling of the fates. There will be no burden to any people through secret pacts made by official agents as long as Woodrow Wilson is President of the United States and a democratic Government is in force in Great Britain."

COMMENDED BY DANIELS.

New York Sailors Among Those Mentioned for Heroic Acts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Six seamen were commended today by Secretary Daniels for acts of heroism.

Alonzo E. Seright, pharmacist's mate, 1,014 Orville Street, Kansas City, Kan., rescued Private T. T. Smith, marines, who fell overboard while petrolizing mosquito breeding areas near Scott Island, diving repeatedly before he succeeded in locating Smith in fifteen feet of water, partially imbedded in the mud.

Adam J. Bettinger, boatswain's mate, 14 Judge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and Ernest L. Pemberton, seaman, 1,188 Whitney Street, New Haven, Conn., made a gallant attempt to rescue a sailor who fell overboard from a British ship.

Otto A. Valfer, yeoman, 333 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York, rescued a woman bather at Howard Beach, Long Island.

Louis Friedman, seaman, Twenty-ninth and Montana Avenues, San Francisco, jumped overboard with all his clothes on in a strong tide and rescued a man.

Frederick L. Cook, electrician, New Orleans, La., was commended for devotion to duty when the motor schooner Madrugada was sunk by an enemy submarine on Aug. 15. He stayed at his post under fire after all hands had left, sending out S O S calls, finally jumping overboard to reach one of the small boats.

NEED PERMIT TO GO ABROAD.

Immigration Authorities Alone Can Give Permission to Travelers.

In order that there shall be no chance for a spy to leave the United States with information that might be useful to the enemy, and to stop people traveling for pleasure during wartime, the State Department has issued an order that on and after Sept. 15 no person shall leave the country without obtaining a permit from the immigration authorities. This will include every country outside the United States except Canada and Mexico. Intending passengers will have to obtain their passports and visés in the regular manner before applying to the immigration authorities, who will open a special office in the Barge Office at the Battery.

Says du Pont Was Misquoted.

Philip Kobbé, President of the Allied Industries Corporation, sent out a letter yesterday commenting upon "a statement by Richard M. Hurd, President of the American Defense Society, criticising Alfred I. du Pont for a statement attributed to him to the effect that the country would trade fully with Germany after the war." Mr. Kobbé wrote that although he was "not authorized to speak for Mr. du Pont" he "was within hearing when Mr. du Pont commented on this subject, and I am in a position to say that he was misquoted."

PRINCESS MARY CHOSEN

To be Honorary Colonel in Chief of the Famous Royal Scots.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The King has approved of the appointment of Princess Mary to be Colonel in Chief of the Royal Scots, (Lothian Regiment.) The regiment, which has a splendid military record, is the oldest in the British Army, and in reference to its claims to antiquity it has been humorously styled "Pontius Pilate's Bodyguards." Although the first name it bears on its colors is that of the victory of Blenheim, in 1704, it existed for at least a century before that date.

Other royal Colonels in Chief are the Queen, 18th Hussars; Queen Alexandra, 19th Hussars; the Princess Royal, 7th Dragoon Guards; Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; and Princess Patricia, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry.

CECIL LAUDS W. H. PAGE.

Pays High Tribute to Retiring American Ambassador.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The first public tribute to retiring American Ambassador Page apart from the official notice issued on behalf of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was made yesterday by Lord Robert Cecil at a dinner of the Allied Maritime Transport Committee. Parliament not being in session, this function provided the earliest opportunity possible for a statement of the kind.

The Assistant Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs described Walter Hines Page as a great man and a great Ambassador, and spoke movingly of his sense of personal loss. He said that while Mr. Page was first and foremost a good American, he had, even in most difficult moments, shown himself a good friend of Britain.

Lord Cecil compared his own position as Minister of Blockade to that of a man who had to tread a narrow path with a precipice on one side and an abyss on the other. Mr. Page, he said, had by his unerring sense and perception of the true relations between America and Britain helped him to so direct his footsteps that he neither walked into the abyss on the one side nor suffered too grievously from shocks against rocky protuberances on the other. Mr. Page was a good fellow and great Ambassador, concluded Lord Cecil, a good American and a good friend of the Allies.

SCHOENECK LOYAL, ROOSEVELT SAYS

Colonel Is Satisfied of the Candidate's "Thoroughgoing Americanism."

COCKS SEES LEWIS FAILURE

Whitman's Manager Says Attorney General Did Not Arouse Enthusiasm at His Meetings.

Ex-Congressman William W. Cocks, campaign manager for Governor Whitman, made public last night a letter from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, in which the Colonel expressed himself as quite satisfied of Lieut. Gov. Edward Schoeneck's "entire loyalty and thoroughgoing Americanism." Schoeneck, who is a candidate for renomination, had been assailed as a result of activities with the case of John A. Tolishus, a clerk in his law office, who since has been indicted for disloyalty and sedition on a number of counts. Here is the Colonel's letter:

Sagamore Hill, Aug. 30, 1918.

Dear Mr. Cocks: In the matter of the accusations of disloyalty made against Mr. Schoeneck, you submit to me statements showing that the presence of Mr. Schoeneck before Judge Ray in the Tolishus case was by invitation of the United States District Attorney who was trying the case, and showing that Judge Ray states that the conduct of Mr. Schoeneck was proper in every respect; these statements therefore seem to show that Mr. Schoneck acted only on invitation of the Department of Justice, and that the Judge affirms the entire propriety of his conduct.

You also tell me that Mr. Schoeneck "took the position publicly and privately that this country should have declared war at the time of the sinking of the Lusitania." This I regard as most important. If the "acid test" of loyalty can itself be tested by conduct in any one instance, the sinking of the Lusitania affords that instance, and the persons who immediately demanded immediate action against Germany when the Lusitania was sunk are those most entitled to be regarded as having stood the acid test in best shape.

Senator Robinson informed me that Mr. Schoeneck was of more aid than any other one man in securing the passage of the bill repealing the charter of the German-American Alliance, and that his Americanism cannot in any way be questioned. I of course know nothing of the facts at first hand, and I am not taking sides in the contest for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor one way or the other. But in view of the facts you put before me, and of the statements you make of your own personal knowledge, there can be no question of Mr. Schoeneck's entire loyalty and thoroughgoing Americanism.

Yours truly,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mr. Cocks pronounced the campaign of Mr. Lewis in this city a failure on the strength of reports he said he had received regarding three meetings Attorney General addressed on Thursday night in the Ninth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Assembly Districts in Manhattan. This territory is regarded by friends of Mr. Lewis as the "enemy's country."

"At the Twenty-third Assembly District meeting," Mr. Cocks said, "there were nineteen men and eight women present, exclusive of Mr. Lewis and his campaign managers. Five hundred invitations had been sent out. In response to 400 invitations sent out, forty persons appeared at his meeting in the Twenty-second Assembly District. I have been advised that there was no interest displayed at the meetings."

Mr. Cocks quoted letters he had received from St. Lawrence, Clinton, and Cayuga Counties to indicate that all the Republican sentiment in those localities favored Governor Whitman.

"Government by proxy" was assailed by Attorney General Lewis at an address before the Brooklyn Republicans at Congress Hall, Atlantic and Vermont Avenues. The audience was composed largely of members of the Republican organization in the Twenty-second Assembly District of Kings, of which Jacob A. Livingston, chieftain of the Republican forces in Kings, is the leader.

In reply to a question embodied in a questionnaire submitted by Miss Elizabeth Tyron, Chairman of the Women Voters' Committee of the Hudson River counties, Mr. Lewis yesterday pledged himself to support openly and without reservation the ticket that wins in the Republican primaries on Tuesday.

FESS FOR WOODS'S PLACE.

Ohio Man Chosen for Chairman, but Demands Harmony Pledge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHIN

LONDON POLICEMEN STRIKE FOR MORE PAY

10,000 "Bobbies" Quit Work, Leaving Greater Part of District Unprotected.

SMUTS TRIES TO INTERVENE

But Strikers Decide He Is Unqualified to Settle Dispute—Their Action Called Mutinous.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The police of the London metropolitan district, embracing an area of 700 square miles and a population of 8,000,000, went on a strike today for more pay. The "City," comprised within an area of a little more than one square mile and which has its own police force, is not yet affected by the strike.

The strength of London's police force is about 22,000. According to the union leaders, 10,000 of these were out at noon today, and the greater proportion of the remainder had shown themselves in entire sympathy with the movement.

General Smuts of South Africa, a member of the Imperial War Cabinet, intervened in an attempt to settle the trouble, and met a committee of the strikers at the Home Office this afternoon. The strike committee decided that General Smuts was not qualified to decide the matter and the striking policemen proceeded to Tower Hill in the City where a great demonstration was organized.

The strike came with startling suddenness to Londoners, although the agitation for increased pay had been going on steadily among the police for more than a year without results, although it generally had the support of the public. The call for a strike was issued at midnight and men at every station except four refused to go on duty.

The metropolitan police demand increased wages, recognition of their union, and the reinstatement of a discharged man who was active in the policemen's union. According to the Central News the authorities offered to reinstate the discharged constable with a reprimand, but the union objected and the demand was granted.

Police Are Poorly Paid.

One of the union leaders stated today that the present pay of London policemen is 38 shillings weekly, plus 12 shillings war bonus, and the possible addition of 2 shillings weekly after twenty-one years' service. Sergeants receive 10 shillings more weekly than the patrolmen.

The chief effect of the strike today was felt in the traffic centres. All the big financial houses and banks have their own private guards, while the Government buildings and important official centres either are similarly provided or are under military patrol. The financial district of London is all within the old city.

Later in the day when the traffic became thicker the regular traffic constables were sadly missed. Vehicles became blocked at many of the busiest centres, while accidents were not infrequent as the result of old women and children attempting to cross the streets without the help of guardians.

A high Scotland Yard official is quoted by the Pall Mall Gazette as saying:

"We take a very serious view, indeed, of the men's action. They are not striking. They are mutinying in the face of the enemy. The police are a disciplined force, which has been exempted from the military service to protect capital and property. It is a quasi-military force, and in mutinying the men are breaking one of our lines of defense and compelling us to gather together a scratch force."

There was an effort today to mobilize enough of the semi-civilian special constables to handle the work of the regular police, but this effort did not succeed very well because the specials generally sympathized with the demands made by the regulars, and managed to avoid receiving the calls to duty. Headquarters at Scotland Yard announced at 2 o'clock this afternoon that a "certain number of police officers refused to come on duty today, but steps have been taken to deal with the situation." Regarding the men's demands, the statement said: "The question of an increase was under consideration when the present developments came."

Closing Day at Children's Centre.

Dances and songs and other exercises marked the closing yesterday of the All-Day Children's Centre at Public School 3, Hudson and Grove Streets, which, however, will be reopened next Tuesday at Greenwich House, 34 Barrow Street. The centre has looked after an average of 110 children a day during the Summer while the mothers, many of them obliged to go out to work because of war conditions, were away. Now that the school will be used for its regular work the Settlement in Barrow Street has taken the centre and, with the children connected with it, the number will be augmented to 200.

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NOTICE

The athletic games for the benefit of the Camp Vail Athletic Fund, to be held on the Horse Show Grounds, Long Branch, had been arranged before any request had been made to the public regarding the saving of gasoline for motoring on Sunday.

Up to the present time no orders have been received by the military authorities regarding the gasoline question. As this is a benefit for the soldiers of Camp Vail, it is requested that the public attend, as it is not believed that the request of the Fuel Administrator should interfere with such an undertaking. Also the Fuel Administration in Washington says that the order is not intended to prohibit reasonable use of gasoline.

(Signed) MRS. HARRY CONTENT,
In charge of sale of seats
for Camp Vail Benefit.

Good complexions
make lasting impressions
Resinol

Ointment tends to keep your skin clear, smooth and beautiful. It also helps to postpone the appearance of age that every woman dreads. Its gentle ingredients cause it to relieve irritation promptly and it usually succeeds in clearing away discolorations, unsightly blotches and other embarrassing skin ailments.

In two sizes at all dealers.

REV. DR. ROBERTSON TO WED GIRL HE BAPTIZED

British Army Chaplain Engaged to Miss Robertson Wotherspoon, Scotch Singer, Aged 21.

Announcement is made of the engagement of the Rev. John Robertson, LL. D., and Miss Robertson Wotherspoon, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wotherspoon of Glasgow, Scotland.

The Rev. Mr. Robertson baptized his bride-to-be twenty-one years ago in the City Temple of Glasgow and she was then named for his wife, who died five years ago. She is a well-known singer in Scotland, and sang at Dr. Robertson's war missions among the British soldiers. The ceremony is to take place in October, and as an army Chaplain's wife she will return with him to France, where she has three brothers, officers, a fourth having fallen at the first battle of the Somme.

H. H. HARJES BADLY HURT.

Paris Banker Injured in an Automobile Accident Near Versailles.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—H. Herman Harjes of the banking firm of Morgan, Harjes & Co., and formerly High Commissioner of the American Red Cross Society for France and Belgium, was seriously injured today in an automobile accident near Versailles.

Mr. Harjes, who has been prominent in army relief work, was decorated with the French War Cross in February, 1917, and in April of the same year was cited for the Legion of Honor. These decorations were conferred in recognition of Mr. Harjes's services in connection with the American ambulance and other war work.

In September of 1917 Mr. Harjes resigned as High Commissioner of the American Red Cross Society for France and Belgium. The reason for his resignation was not announced.

Hearst Sues Mount Vernon Again.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Hearst interests today served papers on Acting Mayor Buck and other city officials in an injunction suit to restrain the city from enforcing the ordinance adopted by the Common Council on Aug. 21 requiring all newsdealers to be licensed. The order for the temporary injunction was signed by Supreme Court Justice Philbin, and is returnable in Part I. of the Supreme Court in New York on Sept. 3.

Cardinal Farley Still Gains.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Cardinal Farley continues to improve, and Mgr. Carroll, his secretary, said today that the prospects for his recovery were bright. The Cardinal's temperature, he added, was almost normal, and he was resting well. The prelate, moreover, kept in good spirits, and had a hope for the future that went far in speeding him along the road toward recovery.

To Speak for Jewish Big Sisters.

Judge Samuel D. Levy, Associate Justice of the Children's Court, will speak on "War In Its Relation to the Little Sister" at a meeting of the Jewish Big Sisters at the Hollywood Hotel, West End, Long Branch, this afternoon. The meeting is called for the purpose of recruiting the Big Sisters, who at present include Mrs. Sidney Berg, Mrs. Mortimer Schiff and Mrs. Arthur Sachs. Personal service is required of women who will care for erring or indigent girls. Mrs. Mathilda Steinam Kubie will preside.

R. Wanamaker Now a Colonel.

Special Deputy Police Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker, head of the police reserve, received a letter from Governor Whitman late yesterday appointing him a Colonel in the New York State Guard and assigning him to the Governor's Staff.

Mr. Wanamaker has devoted much time to building up the police reserve since his appointment as a Special Deputy Commissioner.

New Commander at Camp Upton.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Colonel John S. Mallory, whose service in the United States Army began thirty-nine years ago upon his graduation from West Point, became commander of this camp today.

Son Born to Mrs. Waldorf Astor.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Mrs. Waldorf Astor gave birth to a son yesterday at Cliveden.

Acknowledgment.

THE TIMES acknowledges the receipt of a check for $1.13 from Elliott Linoff, 8,615 Twentieth Avenue, Brooklyn. The money has been forwarded to the Red Cross as requested.

INTERBOROUGH PAY WILL BE INCREASED

New Wage Scale to be Settled at a Joint Conference Next Week.

15,000 WILL BE AFFECTED

More Than 10 Per Cent. Will Be Added to the Present Payroll of $10,000,000.

There will be a joint conference early next week, probably on Tuesday, between the officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and representatives of its employes to readjust the wage scale. It was admitted by the company yesterday that a substantial increase in wages would be granted. There are about 15,000 persons employed by the company, the annual payroll at present is approximately $10,000,000, and the increase, it was estimated, would be more than 10 per cent., but probably less than 20 per cent. At any rate, the annual increase will aggregate about $1,500,000, not counting the additional employes who will be needed to operate the new lines.

The present wage scale expires on Sept. 1, and in his frequent communications with the Mayor early in the year on the subject of an increase in fares, T. P. Shonts, President of the company, stated that it would be necessary to increase wages. Employes of the company have been endeavoring to agree upon the amount of increase which would be satisfactory to all, but the matter was left in abeyance until after it could be discussed with the company. Relations between the brotherhood of employes and the company officials have always been cordial, and no fear has yet been expressed that an amicable agreement would not be reached.

The employes are divided into four divisions: transportation, which is by far the largest; equipment, engineering, and motive power. The office force consists of nearly 600, and the wages of these will be increased in the same proportion as the other employes.

Last year the total earnings of the company aggregated about $40,000,000, and the payroll was 25 per cent. of this amount. In order to cover the increased wage scale and to leave the net earnings undisturbed, the company will have to earn during the next twelve months approximately $6,000,000 more.

It was not thought likely that the coming increase in wages would have the result of retaining men who may be tempted by the high wages offered by concerns engaged in Government work, but it was said that it would add to the contentment of the men who appreciated the benefit of steady employment and who would not be drawn away by the prospect of higher wages for a short period.

JAMES E. MARCH DEAD.

East Side Republican Leader Made a Fortune as Labor Contractor.

James E. March, rated as a millionaire, for many years Republican leader in the Second Assembly District, who prior to his affiliation with the Republican Party won recognition in Tammany Hall, died yesterday morning from pneumonia in his home, 235 Lafayette Street. Mr. March was 58 years old and came to this country as an immigrant when 12 years old.

Mr. March's real name was Antonio Maggio and he was born at Albano de Lucania, Province of Potenza, Italy. He started life as a helper on a milk route in New York City, later going with the Erie Railroad as an usher. This was about the time the Italian immigration rush to the United States started and his nativity and language made him very valuable to the road. Promotes from one position to another he finally became the company's labor contractor, in which position he placed thousands of his countrymen in jobs with the railroad.

Entering politics he was first affiliated with Tammany Hall, but there came a break in a furious campaign and he flopped over to the Republican Party, where he remained the rest of his life.

He served at Port Warden under appointment by Governor Roosevelt.

PROF. S. W. WILLISTON DEAD

Noted Scientist Was Dean of Palaeontology of Chicago University.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Professor Samuel Wendell Williston, Dean of Palaeontology of the University of Chicago and one of the foremost scientists of the country, died today from cancer of the stomach. His illness followed his heading a corps of scientists to Texas, where extended exploration work was accomplished in the fossil fields of that State.

Dean Williston left uncompleted on his deathbed his last scientific work, a volume on water reptiles of the past and present upon which he was engaged. He has been known for years internationally as the world's foremost authority on the two winged fly, his "Key to the Diptera" being the world's textbook on that subject. His scientific works extended beyond 190 volumes and his collections of flies and fossil reptiles extended into the millions. Professor Williston was 66 years old.

SAY ENGLISH FLOTILLA ON DVINA HAS RETIRED

Bolsheviki Also Report Advance of Reds on Other Fronts Against Czech Forces.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The London Daily News publishes the following dispatch from Arthur Ransome, its pro-Bolshevist correspondent, who has left Russia and telegraphs from Stockholm under date of Aug. 29:

"The Soviet reports that, after two days' hard fighting, the English flotilla on the Dvina, south of Archangel, has retired. Moscow papers consider the doings of the Allies in the north as merely a preliminary reconnoissance.

"On the other fronts further Soviet advances against the Czechoslovaks and counter-revolutionaries are reported by Trotzky, who points out that the Allies are informed by their own agents as to the truth of the armed prisoner reports from Siberia. Hungarians, and other Socialists of the Central Empires, he says, are there fighting for the Soviets. They are small in numbers, and all know they will be hanged if captured by the Germans, as has been proved already when they fought against Germans in the Ukraine.

"Most interesting, however, are the reports from the Caucasus and Central Asia. The Socialist Government of Georgia, under the Presidency of M. Jordania, invited German help against the Soviets. Recently German officers, with General von Kress at their head, interviewed Jordania on the subject of the open hostility of the population.

"Kress said Germany had nothing against Georgia having a Socialist Government if she wanted it, and generally had no intention of interfering in Georgia's internal affairs. Jordania replied that in that case the discontent with the Germans was merely due to a misunderstanding.

"These courtesies, however, had no effect on the popular feeling against both Germans and Jordania. The discontent now has taken a violent form, and Georgia is disputed by three separate armed groups. German troops are apparently acting independently of the regular troops of the Georgian Government, and both these are opposed by the Red Guards.

"The Central Asia Soviet troops, who hold the whole Selrechensk district, have taken Mery, near the Persian frontier. Mery once rivaled Bagdad as one of the oldest cities in the world, and is the centre of an important cotton district.

"Germany's steady diplomatic advance in the southeast, encouraging now one, now another, small group to declare itself an independent nation, has the definite plan of using the Nationalist tendencies to extend German influence toward the cotton fields of the East, whereas it seems probable that Eastern Nationalism will meet its most dangerous enemy in the new political awakening of the masses.

"I hear from Moscow that the position of the Soviet has been strengthened by the easing of the food difficulties. The Educational Congress is looking cheerfully into the distant future, laying plans for the general education of the workers. The history of Socialism will be an obligatory subject, besides music, handicrafts, and physical exercises."

Obituary Notes.

Brig. Gen. HENRY CLAY WOOD, U. S. A., retired, died yesterday in Portland, Me.

ROBERT ADLEY SMITH, 46 years old, son of a textile mill manager, died at Norwich, Conn., Wednesday.

THOMAS SNIFFEN, 72 years old, the first Chief of the Rye Fire Department, died at his home at Rye, N. Y., Thursday.

Major Gen. LUIGI MAGLIANO, 78 years old, a veteran of Italy's war for independence, is dead at his home in Savona, Italy.

J. H. FRIEND, 67 years old, paper manufacturer, died Wednesday of apoplexy. He was President of the West Carleton Fibre Company of Dayton, Ohio.

FRANCIS E. NADDY, Superintendent of the Coney Island Branch of the Brooklyn Post Office, died Wednesday at his home, 526 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mrs. EVA ROTTMAN NICKELS, widow of Jacques Nickels, died in her sixty-fifth year on Wednesday at Youngsville, N. Y. She lived at 94 Filling Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. PAULINE S. STIMMEL, wife of Louis Stimmel, who is well known in fraternal circles in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn, died on Wednesday at her home, 368 Palmetto Street.

Mrs. SARAH POLLOCK COURTLANDT, member of an old New York family and widow of Edward Courtlandt, died on Thursday in the Baptist Home of Brooklyn, of which she had been a member for sixteen years. She was 88 years old.

ARTHUR BROWNE, 80 years old, until his retirement a few years ago manager of the Staten Island factory of the S. S. White Dental Company, and the inventor of a number of devices used in dental manufacturing, died yesterday in Manhattan. He lived at Pleasant Plains, S. I.

DON CAMERON DIES; 20 YEARS A SENATOR

Once Republican Leader of Pennsylvania, Aged 85, Spent Last Days on His Farm.

GRANT'S WAR SECRETARY

In Business He Started as Clerk in His Father's Bank—His $4,000,000 Estate in Trust.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 30.—James Donald Cameron, for twenty years United States Senator from Pennsylvania and Secretary of War from 1876 to 1877, died early today at his country home, Donegal, Lancaster County. He was stricken with paralysis three weeks ago and remained unconscious until his death.

Ex-Senator Cameron retired from active business several years ago, placing his property valued at $4,000,000 in trust, and had been residing in the Summer at his Lancaster County farm, spending the Winters in his houseboat off the South Carolina coast.

He was born in Middletown, Penn., May 14, 1833, and was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1852. His business career began as soon as he left Princeton, when he became a clerk in a bank at Middletown, of which his father, United States Senator Simon Cameron, was President, later becoming cashier and President when it became the National Bank of Middletown. Removing to Harrisburg, he became interested in the First National Bank of Harrisburg, and soon afterward purchased from his father the farm on the Susquehanna River, where he made his home for many years. He was also interested in railroads.

In his public career he was Secretary of War in President Grant's Cabinet from May 22, 1876, to March 3, 1877, when he succeeded his father, Simon Cameron, in the United States Senate, of which he was a member until March 2, 1897, when he declined to make the fight for re-election because of the growth in power of M. S. Quay.

Mme. Helen von Doenhoff.

Mme. Helen von Doenhoff, once a prominent opera singer and a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, under the management of Edmund Stanton, died yesterday at the home of her son, Albert von Doenhoff, 76 East Eighty-sixth Street, at the age of 60.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

ENGLISH—MORETTI.—Benjamin English to Miss May Moretti, at the bridegroom's home, at 255 West 33d St., on Thursday, Aug. 29. The best man was Mr. W. R. O'Connell. The bridesmaid was Mrs. O'Connell. The couple will leave immediately on their honeymoon.

HUMPHREY—PARK.—On Aug. 30, at the Presbyterian Church, Englewood, N. J., by the Rev. Fleming James, Marian Swift Park, daughter of Mrs. Charles Francis Park, to Dudley Tyler Humphrey.

PEAY—BYRNE.—On Aug. 29, at the Episcopal Church, Bayhead, N. J., Rosalind, oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Byrne, to Major Gordon N. Peay, Jr., U. S. A., of Little Rock, Ark.

Died.

CAMERON.—James Donald, on Aug. 30, 1918, in the 86th year of his age, at Donegal, Lancaster County, Penn. Funeral services at his late residence, 407 North Front St., Harrisburg, Penn., on Monday, Sept. 2, at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

CONOVER.—On Friday, Aug. 30, 1918, Anna B. Conover, widow of the late I. B. Conover. Funeral services on Sunday at 2:30 P. M., 49 East 73d.

CULLAM.—On Thursday, Aug. 29, Robert Edward, son of William and Elizabeth Cullam. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 611 East 178th St., on Sunday, Sept. 1, at 2 P. M.

CURRIER.—SONS OF THE REVOLUTION in the State of New York: With regret announcement is made of the death, on Aug. 14, of John Edward Currier, a member of this society.

ROBERT OLYPHANT,
President.

CUSHMAN.—At Stevensville, N. Y., Aug. 29, in his 39th year, Robert Potter Cushman, son of the late Dr. William F. and Mary E. Cushman. Funeral private, at St. Peter's Church, 342 West 20th St., Aug. 31, at 12 noon. Interment at Ridgefield, Conn.

DEEVY.—Killed in action in France on July 18, 1918, First Lieutenant William J. Deevy, (Company A, 18th U. S. Infantry,) 109 West 129th St., Manhattan, son of ex-Captain Jefferson Deevy and the late Katherine Kavanagh. Mass for repose of his soul Monday, Sept. 2, at 10 A. M. at All Saints Church, 129th St. and Madison Av., Manhattan.

DEEVY.—Members of the Manhattan College Alumni Society are requested to attend a mass of requiem to be read for the repose of the soul of our late beloved brother, Lieutenant William J. Deevy, killed in action July 18, 1918. Mass will be celebrated at All Saints' Church, 129th St. and Madison Av., Monday morning, Sept. 2, at 10 A. M.

JOHN T. STACK, Secretary.
JOHN F. COHALAN, President.

DENIS.—On Aug. 30, 1918, Otto, beloved husband of Sarah A. Denis, after a short illness. Services Sunday, Sept. 1, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 39 Claremont Av.

Died.

EDGAR.—On Aug. 29, John C. Edgar, in the 80th year of his age. Funeral services Saturday evening, Aug. 31, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 71 Congress St., Jersey City Heights. Interment private.

LAMPMAN.—At Coxsackie, N. Y., on Aug. 29, 1918, Rev. Lewis Lampman, D. D., aged 75 years, graduate of Yale University, Class of 1866; Director of Union Theological Seminary. Funeral services at his late residence at Coxsackie on Saturday, Aug. 31, at 1:30 P. M.

LINDLEY.—Mrs. H. B., suddenly on the morning of Aug. 27, at the Summer home of her son Charles, at Mantoloking, N. J.

LOBENSTINE.—Entered into rest, after a lingering illness, William C. Lobenstine, in the 87th year of his age. Funeral at 245 Central Park West on Saturday, Aug. 31, at 11 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at Leavenworth, Kan.

MARCH.—James E., Sr., husband of the late Margaret L. Flynn. Funeral from his late residence, 235 Lafayette St., Monday at 10:30 A. M., thence to St. Patrick's Old Cathedral. Survived by three daughters, Mrs. May S. March Phillips, Olive L., and Eugenie M., and three sons, James E. March, Jr., Joseph V., and William M. Funeral private. Omit flowers. Automobile cortege.

MARTINI.—At Hackensack, N. J., Aug. 29, 1918, Hans, beloved husband of Louise Martini, (nee Krone,) in the 53d year of his age. Services at his late residence, 149 Krone Place, Hackensack, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock. Train leaves Erie depot, Jersey City, for Fairmont Station, Hackensack, via New Jersey and New York Railroad, 2 o'clock. Funeral private.

MERRYMAN.—Suddenly, Aug. 26, Oliver P. Merryman, aged 63 years. Interment Druid Ridge Cemetery, Baltimore.

MORAN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 27, Rosalie de N., wife of Charles A. Moran, and daughter of the late John Bard. Funeral services on Saturday, Aug. 31, at 1 P. M. at Holy Innocents' Ch pel, St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y. New York Central train from Grand Central Station at 9:40 A. M. Station, Barrytown.

NUSSBAUM.—Jacob, beloved husband of Ella Nussbaum, (nee Strauss,) in his 69th year. Funeral from his late residence, 1,046 3d Av., Sunday at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends, also members of Yorkville Lodge, No. 709, F. & A. M. of I. and Columbia Lodge, Treue Schwestern, invited. Please omit flowers.

NUSSBAUM.—Jacob. Columbia Lodge No. 13, U. O. T. S.: Sisters, you are requested to attend the funeral of Mr. to attend Nussbaum, husband of Sister Ella Nussbaum, Sunday, Sept. 1, 2 P. M., from 1,046 3d Av.

BELLE LEVOR, President.
AMELIA WERTHEIM, Financial Sec'y.

OAKLEY.—On Friday, Aug. 30, at her residence, 254 West 21st St., Frances E., daughter of the late George and Elizabeth Travis Oakley, in her 88th year. Funeral notice hereafter.

OSTERWEIS.—At Highland Mills, Aug. 29, David, devoted husband of Rachael Osterweis, beloved father of Lee, Sadie, Nathan, and Blanche Platzman. Funeral from the Chapel, 10 East 22d St., Sunday morning, 9:30. Funeral private.

Died.

O'MARA.—On Aug. 29, Mrs. Margaret O'Mara, wife of Thomas O'Mara and mother of Dr. Thomas J., David E., Dr. William A., Mrs. John Morton, Mrs. James McKinny, Mrs. Thomas Shortell, and sister of Edward Grant. Funeral from her late residence, 363 Summit Av., Jersey City, on Aug. 31, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Aeden's Church, Tuers Av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered. Interment Holy Name Cemetery.

PHILIP.—Harry Van Ness, at Schroon Lake, N. Y., Aug. 28. Interment at Claverack, N. Y.

SILBERBERG.—Jacob, on Aug. 30, husband of the late Amelia Silberberg and dear father of Alexander Silberberg and Mrs. Bella Heyman. Funeral from Meyer's Chapel, 228 Lenox Av., Sunday, Sept. 1, at 10 A. M.

THOMAS.—At Newark, N. J., at the home of his son, Joseph Thomas, Jr., 675 Highland Av., Newark, on Thursday, Aug. 29, 1918, Joseph Thomas, formerly of Bedminster, N. J. Funeral services and interment private.

THOMSON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 28, at Narragansett Pier, R. I., Joseph, beloved husband of Jane L. Thomson, in his 80th year. Funeral services at his late residence, 375 Park Av., on Sunday, Sept. 1, at 2 P. M. Interment private, at Rhinebeck on Hudson. Rhinebeck papers please copy.

TOUHEY.—On Aug. 30, at her residence, 1,135 Boston Road, Bronx, Bridget T., beloved wife of the late Martin J., mother of Margaret L., Anna E., and the late Martin S. Notice of funeral later.

VON DOENHOFF.—Helen, beloved mother of Albert von Doenhoff. Services at her late residence, 76 East 86th St., Sunday, at 10 A. M.

WELLS.—Suddenly, at Lake Mohonk, on Aug. 29, 1918, Abby Lloyd Lott, widow of the Rev. Cornelius Low Wells, D. D. Funeral from her late residence, 499 Ocean Av., Flatbush, Brooklyn, Sunday, Sept. 1, at 2:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

WILLE.—Entered into rest, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1918, Valentine Wille, Sr., dearly beloved father of Ernest, Valentine, Jr., and Charles Wille, in his 57th year. Services Friday evening, Aug. 30, at 8 o'clock, at his late residence, 2,619 Morris Av., Bronx. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment Sunday morning 10 o'clock.

In Memoriam.

OGILVIE.—In loving memory of Jennie S., wife of George W. Ogilvie, who died on Aug. 31, 1917.

Unveiling.

ROTH.—The family of the late Celia Roth wishes to announce the unveiling of her monument at Washington Cemetery, Section 4, on Sept. 1, 1918, at 2 P. M.

John W. Lyon Oldest Established. Economical. 59 E. 125th St. Phone 1333 Harlem

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
233 St. By Harlem Train and by Trolleys.
Office, 29 East 23d St., New York.
Lots of small size for sale.

I. W. W. LEADERS GET 20-YEAR TERMS

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

flight before an army of I. W. W.'s was an important factor in the trial, received sentences of five years each.

For more than an hour Judge Landis read excerpts from Haywood's correspondence relative to opposition to the war.

"In light of the evidence before it, the jury had no avenue of escape from a verdict of guilty," the court said.

"I don't mean," said Judge Landis at another point in his statement, "that the I. W. W. started out deliberately to aid Germany." He added that their acts were an aid to the enemy and were aimed directly at their own country.

Some of the defendants chuckled as sentence was pronounced, others paled and swayed uncertainly, while still others tried to make their way to wives and other relatives.

Benjamin Fletcher of Philadelphia, the only colored member on trial, grinned broadly when he was sentenced to serve ten years. He was being led away when he remarked:

"Judge Landis is using poor English today. His sentences are too long."

The first two of the ninety-five defendants who were sentenced were Meyer Friedkin of Denver and Glen Roberts of Fresno, Cal., each of whom received a term of ten days' imprisonment in the county jail on each of the four counts in the indictments.

The following were sentenced to serve one year and one day in the Leavenworth Penitentiary, fined $5,000 each on the first and second counts and $10,000 each on the third and fourth counts: Fred Nelson, Rockford, Ill.; Roy A. Brown, Seattle; Walter Smith, Bellingham, Wash; George Hardy, Seattle; Charles Jacobson, Duluth, Minn.; J. R. Baskett, Jerome, Ariz.; Ray Cordes, Pittsburgh; Anson E. Soper, Astoria, Ore.; George Speed, San Francisco; Charles McWhirt, Redding, Cal., and Charles Jacobs, Denver.

Those sentenced with Haywood to serve twenty years in the penitentiary and to pay $20,000 fine were:

Carl Ahlteen, Minneapolis; George Andreytchine, Chicago; Forrest Edwards, Minneapolis; Ralph Chaplin, Chicago; Leo Laukki, Duluth; Aurelio V. Azuara, Los Angeles; G. L. Lambert, Minneapolis; Vladimir Lossieff, Chicago; Walter T. Neff, Philadelphia; Charles Rothfisher, Chicago; James Rowan, Spokane, Wash; Sam Scarlett, Akron, Ohio; Manuel Rey, Buffalo, and Richard Brazier, Spokane.

The next batch of men received sentences of five years in prison and fined $5,000 on each of the four counts. They were:

Arthur Boose, Tulsa, Okla.; Tex Frazer, Minneapolis; J. T. Doran, Tacoma, Wash.; John M. Foss, Seattle; C. R. Griffin, Seattle; William Tanner, Chicago; Frank Westerlund, Duluth, Minn.; Ray S. Fanning, Cambridge, Mass.; Harrison George, Pittsburgh; Clyde Huff, Rockford, Ill.; Harry Lloyd, Portland, Ore.; Charles H. McKinnon, Salt Lake City; Peter McEvoy, San José, Cal.; Louis Parenti, San Francisco; James Phillips, Los Angeles; Charles Plahn, Chicago; V. V. O'Hare, Leadville, Col.; Herbert Mahler, Chicago; Joe Graber, Scranton, Penn.; M. Levine, Seattle; Olin B. Anderson, Eureka, Mon.; James Elliott, Los Angeles; W. H. Lewis, Globe, Ariz.; James H. Manning, Fresno, Cal.; Joseph McCarthy, Minneapolis, and E. J. McCosham, Phoenix, Ariz.

The following were sentenced to serve six years in prison and fined $5,000 on the first count; on the second count, ten years' imprisonment and $5,000 fine; on the third count, two years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine; on the fourth count, ten years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine, sentences to run concurrently:

C. W. Davis, Spokane; J. H. Byers, Portland; C. H. Rice, Portland; John I. Turner, Spokane; Albert B. Prashner, Scranton, Penn.; John Martin, Spokane; Fred Jaakkola, Duluth; Joseph J. Gordon, Chicago; Ragnar Johanson, Chicago; Charles Ashleigh, San Francisco; G. J. Bourg, Minneapolis; Stanley J. Clark, Jacksonville, Texas; Alexander Cournos, Huron, S. D.; Edward F. Doree, Philadelphia; Ben Fletcher, Philadelphia; Jack Law, Pittsburgh; Burt Dorton, Chicago; J. A. McDonald, Seattle; Francis Miller, Providence; Grover H. Perry, Salt Lake City; Don Sheridan, Spokane; Vincent St. John, Jacarilda, N. M.; S. P. Thompson, Seattle; John Walsh, Philadelphia; John Pancner, Detroit; Sigfield Stenberg, Minneapolis; Peter Green, Portland, Ore.; Edward Hamilton, Chicago; James Slovick, Cleveland; John Baldazzi, New York; Charles Bennett, Portland, Ore.; Archie Sinclair, Minneapolis.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES. | RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE NEW SYNAGOGUE

(LIBERAL)
RABBI EPHRAIM FRISCH, Minister
Announces that its

HOLYDAY SERVICES

Will be held at its place of worship, Broadway and 76th Street, at the following hours:

New Year Eve, Friday, Sept. 6th, at 5:30 o'clock; New Year Morn, Saturday, Sept. 7th, at 10; Atonement Eve., Sunday, Sept. 15th, at 7:30; Atonement Morn, Monday, Sept. 16th, at 10, and continuing all day.

Seatings or membership may be arranged for with the Hon. Sec'y, J. L. Frankel, 95 Fifth Av., Phone Stuyvesant 3800, or at the House of Worship at the following hours: Sunday and Labor Day, 10 to 12:30 A. M., 2 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M.; Weekdays, 8 to 10 P. M.

Soldiers and Sailors are invited as Guests of the Congregation.

Regular Sabbath Worship Friday Evenings at 8:15 and Saturday Mornings at 10:30. Religious School Sunday, 10 A. M. Sisterhood, Red Cross and other activities.

Executive Board:—Morris H. Rothschild, Pres., 60 Beaver St.; Carl Rosenberger, Vice Pres., 1,328 Broadway; Jerome Wile, Treasurer, 160 Fifth Ave.; Clarence Adler, Director of Music; David M. Bressler, Paul Frankfurter, Max Herzig, I. Gilman, Samuel Lovenberg, I. H. Meyer, John Levy, Philip S. Roman, A. Tauber, Menko H. Wolfe.

Free Synagogue

Rabbi STEPHEN S. WISE.
HOLY DAY SERVICES
CARNEGIE HALL, SEVENTH AVENUE AND 57TH STREET
NEW YEAR

Friday Evening, Sept. 6th, at 8. Saturday Morning, Sept. 7th, at 10.

DAY OF ATONEMENT

Sunday Evening, Sept. 15th, at 7:30 Monday Morning, Sept. 16th, at 10.
Monday Afternoon, Sept. 16th, at 2:30.

MEMORIAL SERVICE, MONDAY AFTERNOON, AT 3:30 O'CLOCK.

Sunday Services will be resumed on Sunday, September 22d, at 10:45 o'clock.
DR. WISE WILL PREACH.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WILL BE WELCOMED AT ALL SERVICES.

The Religious Schools of the Synagogue and all of its Divisions will open Sunday Morning, September 8th, at 9:30 for enrollment.

Those desiring to affiliate with the Synagogue or any of its Divisions may do so by communicating with the Executive Secretary, FREE SYNAGOGUE HOUSE, 36 West 68th Street. Daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and each evening from 8 to 9:30.

Start today to buy War Savings Stamps

An excellent investment and a patriotic duty

Victor
VICTOR
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
To insure Victor quality, always look for the famous trademark, "His Master's Voice." It is on all products of the Victor Talking Machine Company.

Out to-day

New Victor Records for September

Caruso sings "Over There"

The stirring patriotic number that has become the "unofficial American war song." Sung by the great tenor with a fervor that is truly thrilling.

Victrola Red Seal Record 87294. Ten-inch, $2

Superb "Barber of Seville" aria by Galli-Curci

"A Little Voice I Hear" gives exceptional opportunities for vocal display. A charming number for this famous coloratura soprano, and she sings it with wonderful brilliancy.

Victrola Red Seal Record 74541. Twelve-inch, $1.50

John McCormack gives "Dear Old Pal of Mine"

An exquisite song that voices the longing of a soldier for the woman he loves. You can readily imagine how beautifully McCormack sings such a simple tender song!

Victrola Red Seal Record 64785. Ten-inch, $1

Patriotic songs by Olive Kline and Lambert Murphy.
Marion Harris sings two numbers in her own witty style.
Stirring wartime songs by Helen Clark, Arthur Fields, and Harry Macdonough and the Shannon Four.

Four Lively Dance Selections. Two Catchy Musical Comedy Medleys.
Three Delightful Popular Songs. Four Interesting Folk Dances.

Hear these new Victor Records to-day at any Victor dealer's. He will gladly give you an illustrated booklet describing these new records and play any music you wish to hear. Saenger Voice Culture Records are invaluable to vocal students—ask to hear them.

Victors and Victrolas in great variety from $12 to $950.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.

Important Notice. Victor Records and Victor Machines are scientifically coordinated and synchronized in the processes of manufacture, and their use, one with the other, is absolutely essential to a perfect reproduction.

New Victor Records demonstrated at all dealers on the 1st of each month

Victrola

"Victrola" is the Registered Trademark of the Victor Talking Machine Company designating the products of this Company only.

Abreast of The Times

The investor who keeps abreast of the times is always in a position to know a good investment opportunity when he sees it.

Shrewd investors will be quick to see in the country's coal situation some of many reasons why we especially recommend an issue of Two Year 7% Notes, secured by mortgage on operating coal properties of great value, to yield

8%

Ask for Circular TH

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

16, 18, 20 and 22 WILLIAM STREET
New York City.

Coupons and Dividends due in September are payable at this office on and after September 1st, 1918, as follows:

American Brake Shoe & Foundry Co.
Apex Leasing Company
Army & Navy Club of Manila
Butler Water Company (Issue of 1901)
Butler Water Company (Issue of 1908)
Granite City, Madison & Venice Water Co.
Kingston City Railroad Company
Kingston Cotton Mills
Lenoir City, Tenn., The City of
Mt. Vernon Electric Light & Power Co.
Olean, City of
Orange County Lighting Company
Pittsburgh & Shawmut Railroad Company
Southern Power Company
Strouck Felt Mills
Wichita Water Company
SEPTEMBER 4TH, 1918.
James Everard's Breweries
SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1918.
Thomas McMullen & Company
DIVIDENDS
SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1918.
Fort Wayne & Jackson Railroad Company
F. W. Woolworth Co., Common
SEPTEMBER 2ND, 1918.
Sheffield Farms Company, Inc.

LEE, HIGGINSON & Co.
43 Exchange Place
Boston NEW YORK Chicago

SMALL BANK ACCOUNTS INVITED
Write or call for booklet
BICELOW & COMPANY BANKERS
25 PINE STREET NEW YORK

OUR Foreign Department handles foreign banking transactions with leading banks throughout the world.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

GUARANTY COLLATERAL TRUST SECURITIES
Offer an excellent war-time investment for individual investors.
The largest banks and trust companies in the United States and Canada are regular purchasers of these securities. More than $4,000,000 sold to banks to date.
Denominations $1,000 to $10,000; Maturities and rates attractive.
CONTINENTAL GUARANTY CORPORATION,
Continental Guaranty Building,
Madison Avenue and 38th Street, New York.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL ICE AND COLD STORAGE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

Notice is hereby given that a General Meeting of the Holders of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of the above-mentioned Company secured by First Mortgage dated December 1st, 1912, and made between National Ice and Cold Storage Company of California, of the first part, The Union Trust Company, Limited, therein called the "Corporate Trustee," and George E. Stevenson, (therein called the "Individual Trustee"; the Corporate Trustee and the Individual Trustee being therein collectively called the "Trustees," of the second part, will be held at 6, Grafton Street, Bond Street, in the County of London, England, on the thirtieth day of September, 1918, at Twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing Extraordinary Resolutions sanctioning such alterations in and modifications of the rights of the bondholders against the Company and against the Company's property, and assenting to such changes, additions to or omissions from the conditions contained in the said First Mortgage as may be deemed advisable under the following heads, namely:—

By Supplemental Trust Deed hereinafter referred to to provide for all or any of the following:

(a) To Authorize the Company up to and including December 1st, 1922, to expend for any of the purposes for which bonds may be authenticated and delivered as recited in sub-section A of Section 2, of Article II. of the said First Mortgage, the whole or any part of any sums which otherwise would have been payable by the Company to the Sinking Fund, and for that purpose to amend Section 1 and Section 2 of Article IV. of said First Mortgage accordingly.

(b) To amend Section 3 of Article IV. of said First Mortgage by substituting therein throughout the date December 1st, 1922, for the date December 1st, 1917.

(c) To authorize, direct and empower the Trustees to pay over to the said National Ice and Cold Storage Company of California the sum of $40,608.20, which on or about the 1st day of December, 1916, was deposited by the Company with the Trustees pursuant to the provisions of Section 1 of Article IV. of said First Mortgage.

(d) To direct the Trustees to concur in and execute a Supplemental Trust Deed in such form and containing such provisions for the action, guidance and protection of the Trustees as shall be approved by the Investment Registry, Limited, to make such resolution binding and effective.

This Notice is issued by reason of and pursuant to request of the National Ice and Cold Storage Company of California under the provisions contained in the said First Mortgage.

Dated this twenty-sixth day of August, nineteen hundred and eighteen.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED,
Corporate Trustee.
GEORGE E. STEVENSON,
Individual Trustee.

New York Municipal Railway Corporation
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds,
DUE JANUARY 1ST, 1966.

The CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee, give notice that it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above described bonds at a rate not exceeding 107½% of the face value thereof and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of One hundred and ninety thousand five hundred dollars ($190,500). Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Union Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York, at Eleven o'clock A. M., on August 31st, 1918. The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

CENTRAL UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By B. FRANCIS HYDE, Vice-Pres.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular, with No New Influences Discernible—Trading Reduced.

Stocks moved rather narrowly yesterday, with the dominant influence guiding traders the approaching holiday. Considering the large number of men prominent in the financial life of the city who are away until after next Monday, the volume of business was satisfactory; it would be stretching a point to connect the reduced activity with the warning of the Money Committee of higher rates for call loans to be imposed should the market show signs of expansion to fit the improving situation in Europe. Dealings yesterday were largely supplied by the professional element to close positions. There were enough buying orders in hand at substantial recessions to check any effort in behalf of the short interest.

Selling ex dividend, Steel opened with a small overnight gain and afterward sagged off with most of the other industrials. There was a better tone in the rails, due to the expectation of the early receipt of signed copies of the modified contract, with Southern Railway particularly active and strong. The cheerful war news each day is being accepted now almost as a matter of course, although traders are bearing in mind the probability of much more obstinate resistance once the Germans reach the Hindenburg line.

Money has been hard to obtain at the published rates, but there is so far no disposition to charge more than 6 per cent. Whether that rate would long obtain were the daily transactions to evidence a widening speculative interest is exceedingly doubtful. The warning conveyed in the statement from the head of the Clearing House Association has met with such general approval among bankers that there is little question but that even a moderate increase in activity would invoke the penalty promised. The demand for loans on acceptances is broadening rapidly, and although some of the leading banks have fallen into line and are putting out funds at 4½ per cent., it is not unlikely that this rate will be advanced slightly unless the practice soon becomes general among the big institutions.

The proposal that all transactions in Liberty bonds be handled through a committee empowered to discriminate according to the nature of the orders is not likely to be accepted without a good deal of opposition, particularly in the West. The fundamental objection, already voiced, to allowing the dealers a differential of 1 per cent. is not serious, for it is expected to mark up the price of outstanding issues more than that, so that a seller could well afford to sell at a point under the offering price. It remains to be seen how bankers in other cities will accept the suggestion that the primary market supplied by the Stock Exchange be closed to them. In the past the distribution of Liberty bonds has been followed immediately by the resale of large blocks on this market by individuals and institutions that overbought for reasons of local pride.

LONDON MARKET IS FIRM.

Excellent News from the Western Front Stimulates Trading.

LONDON, Aug. 30—The stock market opened quiet today, but later the excellent news from the western front stimulated trading, particularly in gilt edged and semi-investment securities. French rentes were very strong on the continuous rise in the value of the franc, and Russians were distinctly firmer on expectations of important developments.

Shipping stocks were active at improving quotations under the lead of Cunards. Industrial shares were also good features.

Money was in good demand and discount rates were quiet.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 63 francs 90 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 26 francs 25 centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 90 centimes.

Utilities Earnings Show Decrease.

The American Public Utilities Company of Grand Rapids, Mich., reports for the year ended June 30, 1918, gross earnings of $4,452,125, compared with $3,819,821 in 1917, and a net income of $1,626,504, as against $1,688,409 last year. The surplus of $249,640 left after deduction of all charges is equivalent to $5.50 a share on $4,465,900 outstanding preferred stock, and compares with $10.05 earned the previous year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
High	6 High 6½
Low	6 Low 6½
Renewals	6 Renewals 6½
Last	6 Last 6½

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances 4½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'LS.	ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days	6 Sixty days 6
Ninety days	6 Ninety days 6
Four months	6 Four months 6
Five months	6 Five months 6
Six months	6 Six months 6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for retirement with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4½@4¾
Non-member C. and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¾@4¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5¼@5¾

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 60 days 6
4 to 6 months 6
Other Names.
4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.76½	4.75½	4.75½	
Cables	4.7660	4.7655	4.7655	—.000½
Francs—				
Demand	5.46½	5.51	5.46¼	+.04½
Cables	5.45½	5.50	5.45¼	+.06

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close.— Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75¾	$4.76⅝
5.1826 Paris	5.46½	5.45½
China—		
Hongkong	88.00	88.25
Peking	131.50	132.00
Shanghai	124.00	124.25
19.50 Greece	19.45	19.50
40.20 Holland	50.75	51.25
32.44 Indi—		
Bombay	36.75	37.00
Calcutta	36.75	37.00
5.1826 Italy	6.36	6.35
Jap n—		
Kobe	54.50	54.75
Yokohama	54.50	54.75
19.30 Spain	23.35	23.55
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manilla	49.875	50.00
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stoc. holm	34.60	35.00
Copenhagen	30.75	31.10
Christiania	31.00	31.375
South America—		
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.65	44.75
34.42 Rio	24.75	25.00
5.1826 Switzerland	4.25	4.23
51.46 Russia—	Bid.	Asked.
100 rubles	13.40	13.65
500 rubles	13.30	13.60

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¾	$4.71¼	$4.72¼	$4.70½

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $581,228,195; balance, $62,166,877; United States Treasury credit balance, $710,815; Federal Reserve credit balance, $44,147,560.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $20.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 49½d, unchanged; in New York, $1.01⅛, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 78@81.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$13,006,448	$28,844,337
INTERNAL REVENUE.		
Income and excess profits taxes	29,623,320	527,119,696
Miscellaneous	78,515,214	184,463,280
Miscellaneous rev...	21,334,889	43,809,699
Total receipts	$142,479,871	$783,737,014
Excess of ord disb. over ord. receipts	1,260,372,718	1,878,898,174
Excess of total disb. over total receipts	214,768,251	292,403,128
Expenditures	1,402,852,589	2,062,635,188

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, AUG. 30, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	223,975	883,758	703,684
Year to date	88,223,814	125,968,464	109,243,366

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chg.
3½	3¾	400	Alaska Gold Mines	3½	3½	3½	3¾	— ⅛
1⅞	2	300	Alaska Juneau	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞	...
32½	33	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	32⅜	32⅞	32½	32⅞	+ ⅛
98	100	200	Am. Agricul. Chem	99	99	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
34	37	100	Am. Bank note	35	35	35	35	+1
69½	70	100	Am. Beet Sugar	69½	69½	69½	69½	— ½
46¾	47	1,000	Am. Can	46⅞	47	46⅞	47	+ ⅛
93	94	100	Am. Can pf	93⅜	93¾	93⅝	93¾	+ ⅛
85½	86	400	Am. Car & Fdry	85	85½	85	85½	+ ⅛
42⅞	43	600	Am. Cotton Oil	43⅞	43⅞	42⅞	42⅞	...
19½	20	100	Am. H. & Leather	19⅞	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
87½	88	100	Am. H. & L. pf. x d	87½	87½	87½	87½	+1
54	54½	100	Am. International	54¼	54¼	54¼	54¼	— ⅜
41½	42	600	Am. Linseed	41½	41⅝	41½	41½	— ⅛
66	66¼	300	Am. Locomotive	66	66¼	66	66¼	— ¼
97¼	98½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
77½	77⅝	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	77⅝	77⅝	77⅜	77⅜	— ⅜
77½	78½	1,700	Am. Steel F'dries	78½	78½	77	78½	+ ½
110¼	110½	900	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	110½	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
124½	125½	2,900	Am. Sumatra Tob	123½	125	123	125	+ ⅝
82½	91	100	Do. pf	89	89	89	89	...
82½	91	50	Do., odd lot	88½	88½	88½	88½	...
97½	98½	1,200	Am. Tel. & Tel	97½	98½	97¼	98½	+1½
162¾	163½	400	Am. Tobacco	162¾	162½	162¼	162½	+2½
94	96	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	94½	94½	94½	94½	+1½
58	58½	200	Am. Woolen	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	+ ⅛
37	37⅛	300	Am. Writing P. pf	38	38	37	37	— ⅝
67½	68	4,100	Anaconda Copper	68⅝	68⅝	67⅝	68	...
86½	87¼	400	Atch., Top. & S. F	86⅞	87	86⅝	87	+ ⅛
81⅝	82	100	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	+ ⅛
96	97	100	Atlantic Coast Line	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅛
93½	93¼	6,200	Baldwin Loco	93⅝	93⅝	92½	93⅛	— ⅛
55⅝	56	300	Baltimore & Ohio	56	56	55⅝	55⅝	...
55½	55⅝	100	Baltimore & O. pf	55½	55½	55½	55⅝	+ ⅛
84½	84⅝	3,000	Beth. Steel, class B	84⅞	85	83⅞	84⅝	...
27¼	27½	2,000	Booth Fisheries	26⅝	27½	26⅝	27½	+ ⅛
38½	39½	600	Brklyn Rapid Tran	38½	39⅝	38¾	39⅝	+ ⅛
147¾	148	700	Burns Brothers	148¾	148¾	147½	147¾	— ⅛
11	11⅛	700	Butte Cop. & Zinc	11⅛	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
26½	26¾	300	Butte & Superior	26¼	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
8¾	10	100	Butterick Co	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
41⅜	42⅜	100	Cal. Packing x d	41⅜	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝	— ⅛
18½	20	100	California Petrol	20	20	20	20	+ 1¼
62½	63⅜	300	California Pet. pf	63	63	63	63	— ⅛
...	52	40	Canada Southern	49	49	49	49	...
163⅜	164	3,000	Canadian Pac. x d	164½	164½	162⅝	163⅜	— ⅝
41	47	100	Central Foundry pf	43½	43½	43½	43½	...
69	70	400	Central Leather Co	68⅞	69	68⅞	69	+ ⅝
57½	58¼	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	58	58	57½	58	...
51	51⅜	15,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	50¾	51⅜	49⅝	51⅜	+ 1¼
79½	80½	3,000	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	79⅝	80½	79⅝	80⅜	+ ⅛
25½	25⅝	30	Chi., R.I. & P.odd lot	26	26	26	26	...
25⅞	25⅞	900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅝
78½	79½	1,200	C., R. I. & P. 7 p.c. pf	78½	79½	78	79½	+1
67¼	67½	500	C., R. I. & P. 6 p.c. pf	67¼	67¼	67	67	— ¼
16¾	16¾	100	Chile Copper	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	...
47	47½	600	Col. Fuel & Iron	46¾	47¼	46¼	47¼	+ ⅛
35⅜	36	100	Columbia Gas & El	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	+ ⅛
89¾	90	100	Consolidated Gas	89⅞	90	89⅝	89⅞	+ ⅛
43⅜	44	1,700	Corn Products Ref	43⅜	43⅞	43⅜	43⅞	+ ⅛
100	100½	50	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
67¾	68	1,600	Crucible Steel	68	68	67¼	67½	+ ⅛
30⅜	31⅜	2,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	30⅜	31⅜	30⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
80⅜	81¼	200	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	80⅜	80⅜	80⅛	80⅛	+ ⅛
104½	105½	100	Delaware & Hud	105½	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅛
181⅝	183	100	Del., Lack. & West	183	183	183	183	...
58¾	58½	2,700	Distillers' Secur	58⅜	58⅝	58	58¼	— ⅛
15⅝	15½	200	Erie	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½	+ ⅛
32⅛	32½	200	Erie 1st pf	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
42	43½	500	Federal M. & S. pf	43¼	43½	42	42	—1
29	29⅜	200	Gaston, W. & W	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
48	49¼	400	General Cigar	48½	48½	48½	48½	—1
145½	146½	200	General Electric	146¼	146¼	146	146	— ¼
132½	137	2,700	General Motors	135	135⅜	133	133	—2
82	83	75	Granby Consol	82	82	82	82	...
92⅜	93¼	500	Great Northern pf	92	92	92	92	— ⅛
32⅛	32⅜	1,600	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
44⅜	45	200	Greene-Can. Cop	45	45	45	45	— ⅛
96	96⅜	100	Illinois Cent. pf	96½	96½	96½	96⅜	...
53⅜	53½	1,500	Inspiration Copper	53⅜	53½	53	53¼	...
6⅞	7⅛	100	Interboro Consol	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	...
32½	34	200	Interboro Con. pf	34	34	34	34	...
28	28¼	2,400	Int. Mer. Marine	27½	28¼	27⅜	28¼	+ ¾
102⅜	102⅞	11,500	Int. Mer. Marine pf	102	103⅜	101⅜	102¾	+1
29½	29⅝	200	Int. Nickel	29⅛	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
33⅜	34	800	Kennecott Copper	33⅜	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅛
84½	84⅞	800	Lackawanna Steel	84½	84¾	84½	84¾	+ ⅛
60¼	60½	300	Lehigh Valley	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ⅛
28	28½	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	28½	28½	28½	28½	+ ⅛
26⅜	27¼	500	Maxwell Motors	27⅜	27	23⅝	27	+ ½
56¾	57½	100	Max. Motors 1st pf	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	+ ⅛
100½	101	1,800	Mexican Petroleum	100¼	100¼	99⅞	100¼	+ ⅛
10	10½	200	Miami Copper	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
24	24¼	2,300	Missouri Pacific	24	24¼	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
56½	58	300	Missouri Pacific pf	57	57	57	57	— ¾
91	96	100	Nat. Biscuit	91	91	91	91	...
58	70	150	Nat. Cloak & Suit	58	58	58	58	—2
16	16¼	200	Nat. Conf. & Cable	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
52	52	800	Nat. Enam. & St	52	52	51⅝	51⅝	— ⅛
58¼	59	100	Nat. Lead	59	59	59	59	...
20½	20⅝	300	Nevada Con. Cop	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
22½	23	800	N. O., Tex. & Mex	21½	23	21½	22½	+1
127¼	128	100	N. Y. Air Brake	127	127	127	127	— ½
74	74¼	200	N. Y. Central	73⅞	74	73⅝	74	+ ⅛
43⅜	44¼	6,100	N. Y., N. H. & H	44¼	44¼	43⅜	44¼	+ ⅛
90	90¼	400	Northern Pacific	90⅛	90¼	90⅛	90¼	+ ⅛
37⅞	38	500	Ohio Cities Gas	38¼	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	+ ⅛
42½	43	100	Ohio Fuel Supply	43	43	43	43	...
9⅞	9¾	100	Ontario Mining	9½	9½	9½	9½	...
68½	69	300	Owens Bottle Mach	69	69	68	68	— ⅛
32	32½	1,875	Pacific Mail	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛
...	2¾	575	Pacific Mail rights	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	...
44	44⅛	600	Penn. R. R	44	44⅛	44	44⅛	+ ⅛
96	98	100	Pierce-Arrow pf	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	+ ⅛
38	38½	100	Pierce Arrow	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	17¼	4,800	Pierce Oil	17⅛	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
50	51	200	Pittsburgh Coal	50½	50½	50½	50½	...
...	138	30	P., Ft. W. & Chi	130	130	130	130	+ ¼
36	37	400	Pitts. & West Va	36	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
68	68¼	400	Railway Steel Sp	68	68	68	68	...
24	24½	400	Ray Con. Copper	24⅛	24⅛	24	24	...
90¼	90½	2,500	Reading	90¼	90⅝	89¾	90¼	+ ⅛
92⅜	92½	2,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	91¾	92¼	91¾	92¼	+ ⅜
6	7	100	Saxon Motor	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
20½	20⅝	100	Seab. Air Line pf	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
31½	32	400	Sinclair Oil Refin	32	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
86⅞	87½	400	Southern Pac. x d	86⅞	87	86½	87	+ ⅛
25¾	25⅝	14,200	Sou hern Railway	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅛
65¼	66	800	Southern Ry. pf	65	65⅞	65	65⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	19	200	Tenn. C. & C	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
...	52	900	Texas Co	154	154	153	153	—1
14¾	15¼	100	Texas & Pacific	15	15	15	15	— ½
180	182	100	Tidewater Oil	180	180	180	180	—2
70⅜	71	900	Tobacco Products	71	71	70⅜	70⅜	— ¼
128	128¼	3,400	Union Pacific	128¼	128¼	127½	128¼	— ⅛
37⅞	38⅛	600	United Alloy Steel	39	39	38	38	—1
102	102¼	3,000	United Fruit Stores	102½	102½	102¼	102¼	— ½
...	87½	100	United Rys. Invest	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
8	8⅛	500	United Rys. Inv. pf	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
13⅜	15	100	U. S. Ind. Al. x d	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	— ½
123¼	124	400	U. S. Rubber	63	63	63	63	— ⅛
62¾	63¼	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	104	104	104	104	— ⅛
103½	104½	72,500	U. S. Steel x d	110½	110½	109½	110¼	— ⅜
110	110¼	800	Utah Copper	83	83¼	83	83	...
82¾	83¼	300	Va.-Car. Chemical	54½	54½	54½	54½	...
53½	54½	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	107	107	107	107	+1
107	108	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	72	72	72	72	—1
...	91½	100	Wabash	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
...	39½	200	Wabash pf. A	39½	39½	39½	39½	— ⅛
84	87	200	Western Union Tel	85	85	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	43⅝	100	Westingh. E. & M	43⅜	43⅜	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅛
19½	19¼	900	Willys-Overland	19½	19¼	10¼	10¼	...
82	83½	100	Willys-Overland pf	82½	82¼	82½	82½	...
111½	113	500	Woolw. (F. W.) Co	112	112	112	112	+1
67	68	500	Worthington Pump	68	68¼	68	68	+ ⅛

CHEMICAL INCOME GROWS.

American Agricultural Co. Reports $11,079,956 Gross for Year.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company earned a gross income from operations of $11,079,956 in the year ended June 30, showing a gain of $2,620,-160 over the preceding year. The income from all sources was $11,377,107, and the balance available for dividends totaled $8,111,018, an increase of $2,564,-663. The amount from which common stock dividends could be paid was equal to $35 a share, compared with $21.11 the year before. The management carried $5,392,754 to the surplus account.

Conditions in the fertilizer business, the report issued yesterday noted, were complicated when the United States entered the war. "The requirements of our Government for nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia," Peter B. Bradley, President, said, "have become enormous, not only greatly enhancing the prices of these materials, but even threatening their serious shortage for agricultural purposes. Potash is being produced in limited quantities from the brines of Western lakes, alunite and other minerals, and as a by-product from several industries, but the dearth of this material is the least of our troubles, as fertilizers have been giving satisfatory results without potash, just as they did in the early era of the industry.

"After the war we anticipate a heavy demand for Amerian phosphate rock which all the European nations will need in large quantities owing to the long continued shortage of phosphoric acid. Germany needs our phosphates far more than America needs her potash, for phosphoric acid is by far the most essential element in the production of the grain and fruit of all crops."

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.40	5.90
Buff. R. & P	1918-'33	4½@5	6.50	5.50
Canadian Pac	1918-'28	4½	6.60	6.70
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.35	5.65
Chicago & NW	1918-'23	4½	6.00	5.60
Chi., R. I. & P	1918-'27	4½@5	7.50	6.50
C., St. L. & N. O	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.50
Chickasaw Ref	1918-'21	6	8.00	7.00
C., C., C. & St. L	1918-'29	5	6.75	6.00
Delaware & Hud	1922	4½	6.35	5.65
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.70	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'28	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Louis. & Nash	1918-'23	5	6.15	5.65
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.35	5.65
Mo., Kan. & Tex	1918-'23	5	7.50	6.50
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.50	6.50
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.50	6.00
Norfolk & West	1918-'24	4½	6.10	5.60
N.Y., N. H. & H	1918-'28	4½@6	6.80	6.00
Penn. G. Freight	1918-'23	4 @4½	6.50	6.00
Seab. Air Line	1918-'26	4 @5	7.25	6.50
Sinclair Refining	1918-'21	6	7.50	7.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.50	5.70
Southern Ry	1918-'24	4½@5	6.65	6.00
Union Tank Line	1918-'29	5	6.75	6.00

SHORT TERM NOTES

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Gov	6	May 15,'20	96	96¼	8.15
Dom. of Can	5	Aug., 1919	97½	97¾	7.25
Gov. of N. F	5	July, 1919	99½	97½	8.10
Norweg. Gov	6	Feb., 1923	102	103½	5.19
Prov. of Q	5	Apr., 1920	94

TAX BILL COMPLETE; M'ADOO OVERRULED

Committee Stands Firm on Profits Impost and Secretary Waives Other Points.

GOES TO HOUSE NEXT WEEK

Normal Levy on Incomes of Over $4,000 to be 12 Per Cent.—Exemptions $1,000 and $2,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—In a conference between Secretary McAdoo and the House Ways and Means Committee today practical agreement was reached on the vital sections of the War Revenue bill, and the measure—the largest tax bill in the history of any nation—has been finished, except for final reading and textual corrections.

It was originally estimated of the $24,000,000,000 necessary for war expenditures in the next fiscal year, one-third, or $8,000,000,000, should be raised by a tax bill doubling and in some instances tripling the rates in the present revenue law.

It was estimated tonight by Chairman Kitchin, whose committee has been drafting the measure, that the present bill, if enacted into law, would bring into the Treasury more than $8,200,000,000, chiefly by taxing those who had made money from the war and without imposing consumption taxes on breakfast table necessities.

The bill, as it will be reported to the House on Monday or Tuesday, does not have the entire approval of Secretary McAdoo. He is opposed to the war profits section containing the alternative excess profits tax beginning with a tax of 65 per cent. and running as high as 70 per cent. The Treasury officials, Mr. Kitchin said, did not agree with the 18 per cent. income tax on corporations with an abatement of 6 per cent. for distributed dividends. In all other respects the revenue collecting officials and the revenue framing committee of the House are in accord.

May Cripple Business.

The bill departs radically from the Treasury Department's recommendations in respect to war profits in that the rates are much higher than desired by the Treasury officials, and therefore are declared to be oppressive on small business, and, in the opinion of some, may have a tendency to cripple business.

As agreed to by the committee today, the war profits section, estimated to raise $3,200,000,000, imposes an 80 per cent. war profit tax, and provides for an alternative excess profit tax. There is an exemption of $3,000, plus 8 per cent. of the invested capital, after which these rates are proposed to be levied:

On income exceeding the exemptions and not exceeding 15 per cent. of invested capital, a tax of 35 per cent.;

On incomes exceeding 15 per cent. and not exceeding 20 per cent. of invested capital, a tax of 50 per cent.;

On income exceeding 20 per cent. of invested capital, a tax of 70 per cent.

Secretary McAdoo recommended the 80 per cent. war tax and an alternative tax, the same as the present excess profit tax, with rates ranging from 20 to 60 per cent.

After determining that the difficulties of administration would be very great, Secretary McAdoo agreed to abandon his plan for placing a heavier normal tax on unearned incomes than on earned ones. He insisted originally that the tax on unearned income should be 15 per cent., and on earned ones, 13 per cent. In the conference today he agreed that the normal tax on all incomes should be 12 per cent.

This means that there will be a 12 per cent. normal tax on all incomes over $4,000, and this tax on incomes below that amount down to the exemption figure of 6 per cent. The present normal tax is 4 per cent. The exemption in the bill is the same as in the present law, $1,000 for single and $2,000 for married persons.

Full Agreement, Says Kitchin.

After the conference between Representatives Kitchin, Garner, Longworth, and Fordney, and Secretary McAdoo, the Ways and Means Committee was reconvened, and within a few hours it was announced that all points in dispute had been adjusted and the bill completed, except for slight textual corrections. Chairman Kitchin expressed the hope that the House would accept the bill without material changes.

"We have practically finished the bill," he said, "except the final reading for corrections and a few textual changes. The Treasury Department and the Ways and Means Committee have gotten together absolutely and satisfactorily on a normal tax on incomes which will be 12 and 6 per cent.—6 per cent. below $4,000 a year down to the exemption limit and 12 per cent. above $4,000. By reason of the split normal, and the many differences and complexities in administering the differentiated earned and unearned income tax plan, and the many questions which would arise under an earned and unearned income tax plan, all agreed that it is wiser to make no differential.

"The surtaxes will be adjusted correspondingly with this 12 per cent. flat normal tax plan. All these surtaxes, of course, will be correspondingly reduced because of the change in the normal. The higher brackets, which will be substantially reduced, are the $200,000-$300,000, $300,000-$500,000, $500,000-$1,000,000, $1,000,000-$5,000,000, and all above $5,000,000. The last bracket will not exceed 65 per cent. surtax, which with the normal tax added will make a maximum income tax of 77 per cent.

Surtax Changes Yet to be Made.

"The maximum surtax of 65 per cent. on incomes compares with the maximum surtax of 63 per cent. under the present law, or 67 per cent., including the normal, or a maximum now agreed to of 77 per cent., normal and surtax, against 67, normal and surtax, in the present law. The surtax changes cannot be given out now because we will have to figure them out to correspond with what we agreed to today.

"This plan as agreed to will produce substantially the same revenue as under the 10 per cent. normal tax heretofore planned by the committee. In other words, with a 12 per cent. normal tax and the surtaxes changed from the rates heretofore tentatively in the bill, the new plan will produce substantially the same income as 10 per cent. would have with the higher surtaxes that had been planned. This 12 and 6 per cent. normal is against 4 and 2 per cent. normal under the present law—2 per cent. on incomes between $2,000 and $4,000 annually and 4 per cent. on all above $4,000.

"The committeestruck out the provision under which it had been proposed that all corporations having a capital stock of $1,000,000 or more shall pay at least 10 per cent. of their net income as an excess profits tax, even though the net income does not amount to 10 per cent. It was felt that this clause might hit a number of corporations with legitimate capital. Most of those that the 10 per cent. clause would have struck will be hit by the excess profits tax with its 8 per cent. deduction.

"The excess profits tax alternative stands, as heretofore placed in the bill, with the rates 35, 50, and 70 per cent. The war profits tax stands at 80 per cent. flat.

Harmony at Conference.

"Our conference with Secretary McAdoo was pleasant, harmonious, and satisfactory. There were present Secretary McAdoo, Assistant Secretary Leffingwell, Mr. Cooksey, assistant to the Secretary, and Dr. T. S. Adams, Chairman of the Treasury Excess Profits Advisory Board, and Representatives Fordney Garner, Longworth, and myself."

It was explained by members of the committee that the Senate's prohibition amendment, which is to take effect on July 1, 1919, would not affect the present fiscal year, but that taking the twelve months period as a basis, with the revenue law going into effect on Nov. 1, the prohibition amendment would cut off $350,000,000 as the four months proportion—July, August, September, and October—of $1,000,000,000 estimated to be produced from the beverage schedule for the twelve months' period.

Revenue Taxes Doubled.

Virtually all the taxes in the present revenue laws are doubled and in some instances tripled. There are no new taxes except a luxury tax patterned after the English and French systems, and a tax on users of automobiles. This tax is in the form of a Federal license, based on horse power, and is expected to raise $70,000,000. The automobile taxes follow:

Motor cycles, $5.

Automobiles or electrics, 23 horse power or less, $10. Over 23 horse power and not over 30 horse power, $20; over 30 horse power and not over 40 horse power, $30; over 40 horse power, $50.

The tax on all travel tickets, railroad or boat, is increased to 5 per cent. There is an extra tax of 8 per cent. on Pullman tickets.

A tax of 5 cents on telephone charges between 14 and 50 cents, and a tax of 10 cents on telephone charges between 50 cents and $1 is proposed.

Perfumery imported into the United States will be taxed $3.30 a gallon.

The tax on club dues and admission to theatres, now 10 per cent., is increased to 20 per cent.

If the House is in session on Monday, Labor Day, Mr. Kitchin thinks that he will be able to report the bill then. If there is no session that day the bill will be reported on Tuesday and taken up on Thursday. The present plan of Chairman Kitchin is to ask for ten days' debate in the House.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

The demands upon some of the nation's leading industries have been enlarged and rendered more urgent by the aggressive allied military offensive, and ordinary business is being promptly set aside whenever and wherever the occasion requires it. With a clearer and more general perception of the importance of retrenchment in private enterprise, there is a growing disposition to confine strictly commercial engagements within the closest possible limits, and the renewed urging of credit conservation affords another illustration of the extraordinary circumstances of the period.

Unusually heavy payments through the banks and active business throughout the country continue to be reflected by Clearing House transactions, total exchanges this week at the principal cities of the United States amounting to $5,517,728,652, the largest ever reported for this period.

Bradstreet's says:

The broad tendency is to buy goods only as needs require, there being enough uncertainty ahead to cause clearness. Of course, some sections are more cheerful than others, the South, Northwest, and Far West being conspicuously optimistic, and even where conservatism prevails complaints are not serious. Indeed, in the Southwest, where drought has struck hardest, the big wheat crop, activity in oil, and vigorous operations in mining afford compensatory advantages.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	1.54¼	1.52	1.54¼	1.53
September	1.54⅝	1.51½	1.54⅜	1.52⅝
October	1.56½	1.53⅝	1.56¾	1.54⅜

OATS.

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 81@81½c; No. 2 white, 80¼@81c; No. 3 white, 80@80¼c; No. 4 white, 79½@80c; ordinary clipped, 80@83c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Prev. Year.
August	70¾	69¾	70¾	69¾	..
September	70¾	69¾	70¾	70¼	56¼
October	72¼	71	71⅞	71⅝	..

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—					
September	26.87	26.80	26.87	26.85	23.57
October	26.87	26.80	26.77	26.82	23.57
Ribs—					
September	24.62	24.52	24.57	24.60	23.75
October	24.87	24.77	24.80	24.85	23.72
Pork—					
September	43.25	43.00	43.25	43.15	43.55
October	43.75	43.37	43.70	43.50	43.45

COFFEE.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	..	..	..	8.52
October	..	..	..	8.64
November	..	..	..	8.75
December	8.67	8.62	8.67	8.79
March	9.15	9.10	9.14	9.05

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Close.
September	..	..	1.67
October	1.70	1.69½	1.70

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 9,261 packages. Higher prices established on all grades, and market very strong. Insufficient supplies and a feeling that the Government will take so much of the storage butter makes a probable shortage in sight. The firmness extends to all grades. Creamery, higher than extras, 1 pound, 48¼@49c; extras, 92 score, 48; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 45½@47½c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 43@45c; thirds, 41@43c; unsalted, higher than extras, 50@50½c; extras, 90@91c; 92 score, 47@48½c; seconds, 44½@46c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 47@47½c; good to prime, 45@46½c; common to fair, 40@44c; renovated, extras, 42@43c; firsts, 41@43½c; lower grades, 38@40c; imitation creamery, firsts, 39½@40c; ladles, current make, firsts, 37½@38½c; seconds, 36@36½c; lower grades, 34½@35½c; packing stock, currently, No. 1, 40½; No. 2, 38½c; lower grades, 33@35c.

EGGS.—18,571 cases. The market is quieter. Dealers seem to have supplied their wants pretty well, and there is no disposition to take on any more goods than are needed over the holiday and the end of the month. The quality of the supply is showing some average improvement. Much of the stock is still defective, many lots seriously so, but in some instances there is considerable improvement in the proportion of useful eggs. The higher qualities are sustained with some firmness, but for medium and lower qualities trade is dull and tone somewhat irregular. Storage eggs are a little less active at the moment, but are generally held with confidence. Nearby white eggs quiet and offerings are liberal. Exceptionally fancy stock is inquired for and fairly steady at present prices, but slight defects make sales slow, and values are irregular and showing a wide range. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 51@52c; extra firsts, 48@50c; firsts, 44@47c; seconds, 38@43c; poor to fair, 20@38c; fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1, 38@39c; No. 2 and poorer, 20@34c; fresh gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 31@32c; under grades, 20@30c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 43½@44c; firsts, charges paid, 42½@43c; seconds, charges paid, 38@42c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 94@96c; ordinary to prime, 50@93c; gathered, whites, ordinary to fine, 45@48c; Pacific Coast whites, firsts to finest, 63@64c; Western and Southern, gathered, whites, 45@60c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 54@56c; gathered, brown and mixed colors, 53@53c.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.07
Alta	.04	Julia	.01
Andes	.04	Justice	.01
Best & Belcher	.02	Mexican	.16
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.04
Caledonia	.06	Overman	.03
Challenge Con.	.03	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Savage	.03
Confidence	.04	Sug. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Virginia	.06	Union Con.	.04½
Gould & Curry	.01	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.04	Mexican dollars	.78½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.85	Goldfield Cons.	.20
Cash Boy	.04	Goldfield Merger	.01
Halifax	.10	Great Bend	.02
Jim Butler	.53	Jumbo Extension	.09
MacNamara	.31	Kewanas	.02
Midway	.04	Lone Star	.04
Mizpah	.05	Silver Pick	.04
Monarch Pitts.	.04	Spearhead	.01
Montana	.09	MANHATTAN.	
North Star	.05	Big Four	.02
Rescue	.11	Consolidated	.04
Tonopah Divided	1.37½	Union Amalg.	.01
Tonopah Extension	1.17½	White Caps	.13
West End	1.02½	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.22	Nevada Hills	.02
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.27
Atlanta	.03	Rochester	.53
Booth	.03	Round Mountain	.18
Florence	.10	United Eastern	4.00

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	5	Isabella	7¼	4½
Dr. J'pot	3½	5	McKinney	7	16
Elkton	4½	6	Portland	80	85
El Paso	14	25	U. Gold M.	13	15
Golden C.	160	171	Vindicator	40	45
Gredlie	18½	25	Rose Nicol	4½	7½

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

LAKE SUPERIOR PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Take notice that the interest coupons of the Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of Lake Superior Paper Company, Limited, maturing Sept. 1st, 1918, will be paid upon presentation at the principal office of the Imperial Bank of Canada, at Toronto, Ont., or Montreal, Que., or at the office of Maitland, Coppell & Co., 52 William Street, New York City.

Dated at Toronto this 20th day of August, 1918.

J. G. GIBSON, Assistant Secretary.

THE SPANISH RIVER PULP & PAPER MILLS, LIMITED.

Take notice that the interest coupons of the Second Mortgage A-Debentures of The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, maturing September 1st, 1918, will be paid upon presentation at the principal office of the Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto, Canada, or at the office of Maitland, Coppell & Co., 52 William Street, New York City.

Dated at Toronto, this 20th day of August, 1918.

J. G. GIBSON, Assistant Secretary.

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, located at Philadelphia in the State of Pennsylvania, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

JOHN SCHLAGLE, Cashier.

Dated Aug. 21, 1918.

Banking Facilities for Americans Serving Abroad

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

16-22 William Street, New York

Branch Office: 475 Fifth Avenue, at 41st Street

LONDON

16 Pall Mall, East, S. W. 1, 26 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2

PARIS — 41 Boulevard Haussmann

BORDEAUX — 8 Cours du Chapeau Rouge

and

Two Special Agencies in the War Zone Convenient to the United States Army Camps

This Company offers its services for all banking transactions to American officers and enlisted men serving here or in France.

The Company has been designated as Depositary of Public Moneys in New York, London and Paris by the United States Treasury Department.

Member Federal Reserve Bank and New York Clearing House

FOR SALE

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

SEPTEMBER 5, 1918

The Cayuga Tool Steel Works

AT AUBURN, N. Y.

An Exceptional Opportunity to Get Into the Tool Steel and Alloy Steel Business.

Works partly complete and in operation on Government orders, and material on the ground to finish. When complete will comprise two 24-pot Crucible Furnaces, one Electric Melting Furnace, three trains of Rolls and seven Steam Hammers, with suitable heating furnaces and appurtenances. Seventeen acres of land located on siding from Lehigh Valley R. R. and New York Central. Ample electric power at low rates.

For particulars address

GEO. C. PEARSON,
GEO. TIMMINS,
Receivers, Auburn, N. Y.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s. registered, 1930	98½	99	3s. conversion, 1947	85	89
2s. coupon, 1930	98½	99	4s. registered, 1925	104½	107
2s. Panama, '38, reg	95¼	98¾	4s. coupon, 1925	106½	107
2s. Panama, '38, coupon	95¼	98¾	3s. Panama, '61, reg	86	..
3s. registered, 1946	85	89	3s. Panama, '61, coupon	86	..
3s. coupon, 1946	85	89	5s. Fed. Land Bank, '58	103½	106

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
4½s July, 1967	90½	100	90½
4½s June, 1965	90½	100	90½
4½s Mar., 1963	90½	100	90½
4½s Nov., 1957	90½	100	90½
4½s May, 1957	90½	100	90½
4½s Mar., 1960-30	94½	95	94½
4½s Mar., 1964	94½	95	94½
4½s Apr., 1966	94½	95	94½
4½s Mar., 1962	94½	95	94½
4½s Sept., 1960	94½	95	94½
4s May, 1959	89½	90½	89½
4s Nov., 1958	89½	..	89½
4s May, 1957	89½	90½	89½
4s Nov., 1956	89	90½	89
4s Nov., 1955	89	90½	89
4s Nov., 1936	92	93	92
4s May, 1919	99¼	..	99¼
4s Nov., 1918	99½	..	99½
3½s Nov., 1955	80½	..	80½
3½s Nov., 1954	80¾	81	80¾
3½s May, 1954	80½	81½	80½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1921-1923	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1919-1920	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1910-1923	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1924-1932	4.60	4.45	4.60
4½s 1940-1953	4.70	4.55	4.70
4½s 1939-1979	4.70	4.55	4.70
4½s 1922-1926	4.70	4.55	4.70
4½s 1918	4.50	..	4.50
4s 1940-1953	4.70	4.55	4.70
4s 1926-1930	4.70	4.55	4.70
4s 1918-1925	4.70	4.55	4.70

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices were steady at the close of a fairly active market yesterday. An improved demand during the afternoon made for a general betterment in values, and closing prices showed but fractional net changes for the session. There was a good inquiry for the rails, with resultant firmness in those issues.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Alaska Gold	3¼	3¼	3¼
30	Allis-Chalm.	32½	32¼	32¼
50	Am Can	47⅞	46¾	47
10	Am Cot Oil	43	43	43
10	Am Loco	66¾	66¾	66¾
100	Am S & Ry	78	77¾	77¾
600	Am S Tob	125	122¾	125
710	Anacon Cop	68¼	67¾	68
1,850	Bald Loco	93½	92½	93¼
370	Beth Steel B	84¾	83¾	84½
20	Can Pac	164	163¼	164
50	Ches & Ohio	58	57¾	57¾
1,060	C., M & St.P	51¾	49½	51¾
20	Corn Prod	43½	43¾	43¾
500	Cruc Steel	68½	67¾	67¾
50	Cuba C Sug	30¼	30¼	30¼
70	Distillers	58¾	58¾	58¾
60	Gt Nor pf	92¾	92¼	92¾
20	Gt Nor Ore	32¼	32¼	32½
50	Inspiration	53½	53⅜	53½
10	Int M M	28¼	28	28¼
780	Do pf	103¼	101¾	102¾
10	Lack Steel	84½	84½	84½
60	Lehigh Val	60¼	60	60
150	Mex Pet	100¾	99¾	100¾
385	Midvale St	53	53¾	53
20	Mo Pac	24	24	24
10	New Con C	20½	20¼	20¼
60	N Y Central	74½	73¾	74¼
240	N Y, NH & H	44¾	43¾	44¾
20	Ohio C Gas	38	37¾	38
390	Pierce Oil	17¾	17¼	17¼
20	Ry Steel Spg	67¾	67¾	67¾
210	Reading	90¾	89½	90¾
10	Rep I & S	92¼	91¾	92¼
20	Sinclair Oil	31⅞	31¾	31¾
550	South Ry	25¾	24½	25¾
50	Tenn Cop	18¾	18½	18¾
250	Tob Prod	70¼	70¼	70¼
350	Union Pac	128¼	127	128¼
10	U C Stores	102¾	102¾	102¾
10	U S Rubber	63	63	63
13,050	U S Steel	110¾	109¾	110¾
50	Willys-Over	19¼	19¼	19¼

*U. S. BONDS.

$5,800	Lib 3½s	102.44	102.22	102.30	
1,250	Do 1st 4s	95.26	95.20	95.20	
3,300	Do 2d 4s	95.18	95.02	95.18	
1,850	Do 1st 4¼s	95.38	95.26	95.38	
4,100	Do 2d 4¼s	95.40	95.08	95.40	
5,050	Do 3d 4¼s	96.36	96.26	96.30	

*Prices include interest.

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Cosden	6½	6½	6½
100	Do pf	3½	3½	3½
1,035	Davison	39¾	38¾	39¾
33	*Elkhorn	28	28	28
5	H O	70	70	70
50	Do pf	75	75	75

Bonds.

$1,000	Coal 'ref 5s	98¾	98¾	$2,000	Kirby Lum 6s
2,000	Con Pow 6s	91	91	1,000	United Ry 4s

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Algomah	30c.	30c.	30c.
10	Allouez	50	50	50
57	Ariz Com	16	15¾	16
35	Cal & Ariz	69	68¾	69
10	Cop Range	47¼	47	47¼
155	Davis-Daly	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,500	East Butte	9¾	9¾	9¾
3	Greene-Con	44½	44½	44½
100	Isl'd Ck pf	80½	80½	80½
35	La Salle	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Mass Con	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Mohawk	57	57	57

Railroads.

49	Boston Elev	70¼	70¼	70¼	
5	Do pf rcts	96¾	96¾	96¾	
15	Mass El pf	16½	16½	16½	
30	New Haven	44¼	43¾	44¼	

Miscellaneous.

35	Am Ag Ch	98¼	98	98½	
45	Amoskeag	75	75	75	
3	Am Sugar	109¼	109¼	109¼	
186	Am T & T	98	97½	97¾	
25	Am Wool pf	96	96	96	
50	Booth Fish	27½	27½	27½	
375	Cen Steel	63¾	63¾	63¾	
5	Cuban Cem	130	130	130	
2	Ch Jct pf	83½	83	83½	
2,651	Fairbanks	55¼	53	54¾	

Bonds.

$1,000	C J & S Y 5s	73½	73½	$5,000	Lib 2d 4s
1,000	Pond Ck 6s	93½	93½	7,600	4¼s '42
2,000	Lib 2½s	101.74	101.34	4,650	4¼s '28
2,600	Con 4s	94.44	94.14	94.41	

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
95	Am Shipbldg	131½	129	129
60	Booth Fish	27¾	27	27¾
130	Com Edison	103½	103	103
40	Quaker Oats	94½	94½	94½
75	Stewart-War	56½	56½	56½

Bonds.

$5,000	Chi City & Conn R 5s			58	58
1,000	Swift 1st 5s			90½	90½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Am Gas	51	50	51
5	Cambria Iron	39	39	39
103	Elec Storage	54	53	53
60	Ins of N A	26½	26½	26½
15	Keystone Tel	7	7	7
10	Gen Asph pf	67	67	67
100	Lake Super	18	18	18
35	Lehigh Nav	69	69	69
30	Lehigh Val	60	60	60
256	Pennsylvania	44¼	44¼	44¼
50	Phila Elec	24¾	24¾	24¾
50	Tono Belm't	2¾	2¾	2¾
500	Tono Mining	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	U G I	65	64¾	64¾
50	Warw'k Iron	8¼	8¼	8¼

Bonds.

$1,000	Phila El 1st 5s	93½	93¼	$6,000	Phil Co Imp 1st 5s
1,000	P, W&B 4s	95	95	5,000	U W 5s

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
Anglo-Am Oil	14½	15	14½
Atlantic Refining	950	975	960
Corne-Scrymser	450	470	450
Buckeye Pipe Line	88	90	88
Chesebrough Mfg	825	840	830
Colonial Oil	40	50	40
Continental Oil	415	430	415
Crescent Pipe Line	32	35	32
Cumberland P L	155	165	155
Eureka Pipe Line	100	105	100
Galena Signal Oil	103	107	103
Do pf, new	100	105	100
Do pf, old	110	115	110
Illinois Pipe Line	140	150	145
Indiana Pipe Line	90	92	90
Int Pet Co, Ltd	13¾	13¾	13¾
National Transit	12	13	12
N Y Transit	185	190	185
Northern Pipe Line	100	103	100
Ohio Oil	305	310	310
Penn-Mex Fuel	28	32	30
Prairie Oil & Gas	500	515	505
Prairie Pipe Line	257	262	257
Solar Refining	205	305	205
Southern Pipe Line	163	167	163
South Penn Oil	300	305	300
S W Penn	90	94	90
Stand Oil of Cal	212	216	213
Stand Oil of Ind	600	610	605
Stand Oil of Kan	450	460	455
Stand Oil of Ky	310	320	315
Stand Oil of Neb	425	450	425
Stand Oil of N J	515	520	517
Stand Oil of N Y	258	262	260
Stand Oil of Ohio	400	410	400
Swan & Finch	98	100	98
Union Tank	90	99	99
Vacuum Oil	325	330	328
Washington Oil	34	38	34

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Yester-day. Ask.	Thurs-day. Bid.
American Brass	217	223	217
Atlas Powder	178	177	178
Do pf	87	89	87
Babcock & Wilcox	109	110	109
Bliss	300	375	300
Do pf	90	75	90
Can. Found'g F	185	195	185
Colt's Arms	92	96	92
Du Pont	295	302	295
Du Pont deb	86¾	87¾	86¾
Eastern Steel	88	94	88
Hercules	235	245	235
Do pf	107	109	107
Niles-Bem'-Pond	120	125	120
Penn Wd S & Cp	53	56	53
Scovill Mfg	410	425	400
Thomas Iron Co	45	55	45
Winchester Arms	675	750	675
Woodward Iron Co	50	55	50

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO., Managers,
BOSTON, MASS.

Preferred Stock.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% upon the preferred stock of the International Cotton Mills has been declared payable August 31st, 1918, out of Surplus determined as of June 30th, 1918, at the office of the transfer agents, the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, to all stockholders of record at close of business August 23rd, 1918.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON MILLS,
S. HAROLD GREENE, President.

OFFICE OF
LOCKWOOD, GREENE & CO., Managers,
BOSTON, MASS.

Common Stock.

The quarterly dividend of 2% ($1 per share) upon the common stock of the International Cotton Mills has been declared payable August 31st, 1918, out of Surplus determined as of June 30th, 1918, at the office of the transfer agents, the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, to all stockholders of record at close of business August 23rd, 1918.

INTERNATIONAL COTTON MILLS,
S. HAROLD GREENE, President.

LACKAWANNA STEEL COMPANY, Notice of Dividend on Common Stock.

The Board of Directors of Lackawanna Steel Company, at a meeting held August 23, 1918, declared out of surplus net earnings, a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the outstanding Common Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 30, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 10, 1918.

Checks will be mailed.

J. P. HIGGINSON, Treasurer.

August 27, 1918.

UNITED DRUG COMPANY

Common Stock Dividend No. 7.

The Directors of United Drug Co. have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½% on the common stock of United Drug Co., payable October 1, 1918, to stockholders of record September 16, 1918.

JAMES C. McCORMICK, Treasurer.

Boston, August 21, 1918.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY, Preferred Stock Dividend No. 77.

A regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 77) of One and 50-100 Dollars ($1.50) per share, on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on October 2nd, 1918, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business September 14th, 1918. Cheques will be mailed.

C. O DUPRAT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Columbia Graphophone Manufacturing Co.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 2.

A dividend (No. 2) of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the Columbia Graphophone Manufacturing Company, payable October 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 16th, 1918. Transfer books will not be closed.

C. W. WODDROP, Treasurer.

Columbia Graphophone Manufacturing Co.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 2.

A dividend (No. 2) of $1.75 per share has been declared upon the Common Capital Stock of the Columbia Graphophone Manufacturing Company, payable October 1st, 1918, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 16th, 1918. Transfer books will not be closed.

C. W. WODDROP, Treasurer.

AMERICAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

Notice of Dividend on Preferred Stock.

The Board of Directors of the American Public Service Company has declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1

CONSCIENCE TO LIMIT SUNDAY AUTO RIDING

Gasoline Saving Made a Matter of Personal Patriotism by Administrator Garfield.

SOME TAXICABS TO STOP

A. C. Bedford Draws Attention to Motor Uses That Are and Are Not Under the Ban.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—There will be no further definite rulings by the Fuel Administration concerning the kind of motor-driven vehicles that may be operated on Sundays. Such decisions are to be left to the public conscience.

In a short statement today, Dr. Garfield set forth the spirit which he felt should actuate the people who have been called upon to forego pleasure trips to conserve gasoline. He concluded with the statement that "the United States Fuel Administration will not attempt to tabulate automobile traffic on Sunday."

It is understood that there will be no bar against the operation of such services as New York's Fifth Avenue bus lines, and that even taxicabs will not be forbidden. In connection with the latter feature of the program the Fuel Administration believes that the public will, by avoiding all but essential traffic, solve the taxicab problem. Summing up the situation, Dr. Garfield had this to say:

"The request made by the Fuel Administration that pleasure riding be discontinued on Sundays for the present in order to conserve our supply of gasoline for war needs was not intended to prohibit reasonable use of gasoline-driven vehicles as a means of necessary transportation where no other means are available.

"I believe that the public will construe the request wisely and intelligently, and will not use their automobiles for other than the most necessary purposes. The intention of the request is that all mere pleasure riding be eliminated, but that necessary use of the automobile not be interfered with.

"Just what is 'pleasure riding' and what is 'necessary use' must be determined by the individual, keeping in mind always that we must have additional reserves of gasoline so that there may be no possibility of delays in overseas shipments.

"The United States Fuel Administration will not attempt to tabulate automobile traffic on Sunday."

The Fuel Administration is satisfied that the public, by voluntary co-operation, will reduce pleasure riding on Sundays to a minimum and make possible the large conservation of gasoline which has been predicted. If that belief proves to be justified the request may shortly be withdrawn.

SOME TAXIS WILL STOP.

Independents Will Be Idle on Sundays While Gasoline Request Stands

At a meeting of the New York Independent Taxicab Owners' Association last night at their offices, 1,547 Broadway, it was decided unanimously that the association, which controls the operation of 300 taxicabs, would observe the request of the Fuel Administration by suspending all business on Sundays until notified that the ban on the consumption of gasoline had been lifted.

J. Cassin, President of the association, said last night that the action was taken on purely patriotic grounds and that from midnight Saturday to midnight Sunday all taxicabs would be recalled from their stands and none sent out from their garages for any call whatever.

A. C. Bedford, Chairman of the National Petroleum War Service Committee, in a statement which he gave out last evening, says he feels confident that tomorrow will witness in the United States, east of the Mississippi, "a marvelous demonstration of patriotic, united purpose to do everything possible to hasten the day of victory over Germany." Then, after saying that the day would demonstrate that the users of gasoline for pleasure motoring would "hail this as an opportunity to prove, by sacrifice of pleasure, their eagerness to back up our boys who are doing, daring and dying abroad," Mr. Bedford continues:

"I wish especially again to call attention to these words in the request of the Fuel Administration, that the people 'discontinue on Sundays,' hereafter, the use of all classes of motor vehicles, motor boats and motor cycles, including such as are operated for hire.' That the practical spirit behind this request may be thoroughly understood, I also wish to call special attention to the exceptions, which are:

"Tractors and motor trucks employed in actual transportation of freight; vehicles of physicians, used in performance of professional duties; ambulances, fire apparatus, police patrol wagons, undertakers' wagons, and conveyances used for funerals; railway equipment using gasoline; repair outfits employed by telephone and public service companies; motor vehicles on errands of necessity in rural communities where transportation by steam or electricity is not available.

"In short, it is not the wish of the Administration to interfere with really necessary operation of gasoline-using machines. It is important, however, to remember that the request is based on military necessity. The next few weeks are the ones in which the use of gasoline for all purposes would be at its highest point.

"It is not the day upon which the saving is done; it is the saving itself which is important. The spirit of the Fuel Administration's request should appeal not merely to those who ride on Sundays for pleasure, but just as much to those who use their automobiles for pleasure purposes during the week. These, too, should serve by saving. It would have been impossible to devise detailed instructions covering all possible cases. But if each one honestly asks himself, 'Am I operating my car for a necessary purpose?' the united answer will carry across the sea."

Reginald Pelham Bolton of 55 Liberty Street, who is neither the owner nor user of an automobile, and who is interested in the manufacture or sale of motor vehicles, but is a constructing engineer, offered a suggestion for saving gasoline yesterday. According to Mr. Bolton few automobile owners know as much as they should about their engines. For instance, Mr. Bolton says that every new automobile is fitted with a carburetor which uses more gasoline than is needed when the car has been "shaken down" and the engine is running smoothly. After the car has been run for a while the carburetor should be so adjusted as to use much less gasoline will be used. This readjustment, Mr. Bolton says, is not often made. Then, too, many owners and operators of cars waste "gas" by using too "rich" a mixture of gasoline and air—that is, too much gasoline.

Therefore, Mr. Bolton suggests, let the Fuel Administration classify all cars, for the duration of the war if necessary, and allot so much gasoline, based on horse power, to each class of vehicles per week or per month. Then issue ration cards for oil as ration cards for food are issued, and check up both the buyers and sellers.

The Automobile Club of America is the authority for the statement that there are 5,500,000 automobiles in the United States, exclusive of auto trucks and buses. If each of those cars, following Mr. Bolton's suggestion, saved a quart of gasoline a day the saving would amount to 9,625,000 gallons a week, which would send a lot of tanks through German lines.

German Cigar Factories to Close.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—An official dispatch from Switzerland today says it is announced from Berlin that all of the cigar factories in Germany will be closed at the end of the year because stocks of leaf tobacco are exhausted. This measure will affect six thousand factories which are still employing 30,000 to 40,000 and which employed 220,000 in 1914.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Taupe and plum at a price. I. Novick & Co., Farragut 9644.

BURELLA Wanted.—Will exchange reindeer or taupe fur burgundys and navy. K. B., 48 West 21st St. Chelsea 1041.

BURELLA DELHI Wanted.—All shades, for cash. Hosh & Mayers, 1,178 Broadway.

COATS Wanted.—Placing orders on children's and juniors' cloth coats. 24 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES Wanted.—Last Spring jobs; spot cash. Hutner, 48 W. 26.

COATS Wanted—Better grades, job. Fourth floor, 46 West 27th St.

COATS Wanted.—Exclusive jobber placing orders. Ulicus Bros., 37 West 32d.

CRYSTAL CORD.—Wanted Holden Leonard Fall shades, and quantity for cash. Telephone Greeley 2137.

DRESSES Wanted.—Will pay spot cash for jobs satin, jerseys, and serge dresses. Spira Kuiner, 279 5th Av.

FURS Wanted.—Quantity muffion collars for cash. Kaplan Bros., 22 West 32d.

HUDSON BAY Wanted.—Blumenthal's, Madison Square 3694.

POPLINS Wanted.—American brown, silvertones, taupe cotton plushes, 11403. Merit, Greeley 1121.

SATIN Wanted.—50 pieces, black and navy, better quality. Princess, 10 Wes. 24th.

SERGES Wanted; pay spot cash at once; 11435—$2.50; 54380—$2.10; 94-104; large quantities. Tel. 6386 River.

SERGES AND BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—Navy serge 11435, 100 pieces, F. & H. and botany broadcloth; must be cheap. Greeley 5653.

SERGES Wanted.—Pay spot net cash, 11433, $2.35; 94, 104, 54380. 6386 River.

SERGES Wanted.—54280, 7190. Mr. Shapiro, Madison Square 3504.

SILKS Wanted.—Open to buy silks of all description. M. d. Square 376.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—Andrews 602, 702, plum, navy, burgundy; cheap. Greeley 5653.

VENETIANS Wanted.—Quantity; spot cash; must be cheap; on commission basis. W. V. T. Samuel, Broker, 17 Madison Av.

WAISTS Wanted.—We are open to buy for spot cash jobs in silk waists. Submit samples stating quantity, sizes and colors. Value Department Co., 100 West Lexington St., Baltimore, Md.

WOOL JERSEY Wanted.—All colors, spot cash. Sydney Moses, 150 West 27th. Farragut 2063.

YALAMA Wanted.—Bo any 5035, 616 navy. M. R. Silverman, 151 West 26th St.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATINGS.—All goods, Flagler's 24-5. Madison Square 8196.

COATS—Broadcloth coats, smart styles, at $15.50; full lined and interlined. I. Novick, 46 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—200 staple, stylish garments; big sacrifice. Emanuel, 48 West 27th.

COATS, suits, waists, dresses, skirts; jobs; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 26th.

DRESSES.—300 dresses for immediate delivery, tricolette, satin, serges, jerseys, at a low price. 12 West 17th, 5th floor. 4776 Gramercy.

DRESSES.—Special offering in 2,000 silk, taffeta, satin, and serge; snappy styles. Kirschner & Bosnick, 20 West 27th St.

DRESSES.—The very newest wool jersey, also all-wool French serge; special, $6.90 to $15. Feller, 30 West 32d.

DRESSES.—200 attractive, better serge dresses; big sacrifice. Emanuel, 48 West 27th.

GINGHAM WAVERLY.—25,000 yards, solid blue only, 22½c; terms 2 per cent. 70 days' dating. P. O. Box 582, City Hall Station, N. w York city.

OXFORDS, Serges, Velours, Poplins, &c., to cutting up trade; all leading numbers. Irene Brothers, 1404 4th Av. Main 8a. 2903.

PLAIDS.—54280, $2.10 net cash, original; 11435, 94, 104, largest stock in city. 4765 Vanderbilt (want 940.)

SERGES.—6129, 92; 6120, $2.15; 7192, $2.15, net 70. Spitzer, Madison Square 1872.

SERGES.—54280, 6060, 60070. Chelsea 1014.

SILVERTONE.—H. & L. taupe, $4.95; velours, F. & H. Delphine, $5.00. Farragut 5170.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted on serge dresses. Call all day with snappy samples. 1,193 Broadway, Room 519.

Allied Industries.

NEEDLES Wanted.—Hand sewing; any quantity, quality, brand, size; cash. Telephone Harmony 972.

SAMPLE TRUNK Wanted; 30-inch, for girls' coats. Lustgarten & Bloch, Farragut 8868.

Help Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Representative line kid and fabric gloves, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and all Southern states can handle specialty as side line; commission basis. A 180 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell cotton goods to the cloak trade; salary and commission. O 72 Times.

$100 REWARD.

A reward of $100 will be paid by The New York Times for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person publishing an advertisement in The Times containing false or misleading information.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6 per cent. for the best names
Thursday .....6 per cent. for the best names
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Complains of the Telephone Service.

Many and loud are the complaints of the long-distance telephone service now being rendered in this city. Yesterday one large factor in the local woolen goods trade said that it had taken him five hours to get a connection through to a mill at Waterloo the day before. "And this is not the first time for it to happen," he continued. "Normally it takes us only a few minutes to get this mill on the telephone and, in fact, the morning the mill people got me on the wire in just five minutes. Why it should take so long from this end is a mystery to me. It would seem as though there is 'something rotten in Denmark.'"

Silk Sailor Hats for Women.

Silk sailors are mentioned as one of the particularly popular features in Fall hats for women. They are said to have been taken in quite liberal quantities by retailers of the better grades of merchandise in a great many sections of the country. Rather high crowns and narrow brims are perhaps the most generally sought proportions at present for these hats. This shape does not monopolize the field by any means, however, and, in fact, it is predicted in some quarters that they will be outdistanced in public favor later on by the wider brimmed shapes. Retailers as well as wholesalers report these hats to be in good demand with their trade.

Salesmen May Be Scarce.

The forthcoming extension of the draft ages is likely to cause a scarcity of salesmen, according to comment heard in local business circles. It was said here yesterday, for instance, that there are probably fewer married salesmen, in proportion to the number engaged in the work, than is the case in any other field of endeavor. Long trips and other enforced irregularities of a salesman's life, it was said, were not over-conducive to marriage, which is apparently to be of considerable importance when exemptions are considered. As against this, however, the assertion was made that there is hardly a class of workers that does more for mothers, sisters, and other dependents than salesmen, and that this fact is apt to increase the number of exemptions among traveling men.

Will Allot Differently.

There is a prominent mill agent in this market who is through with the idea of allotting merchandise proportionally to various customers, because there is not enough of the goods available to supply the needs of all. He was forced to do it with his line for the first time for the coming Spring season and, he says, because he tried to please all he pleased none. In almost every case where an allotment of goods was given, the buyer came back with a complaint that it was much too small and that so-and-so was getting a better deal. So many letters were of this tenor that the agent got tired of reading them. After this, he says, he will allot numbers instead of quantities, in this way he will completely fill a buyer's order for one number and give him nothing of a second, where with some other buyer the process will be reversed.

Gray Goods Sales Limited.

Several things tended to slow up trading in the local gray goods market yesterday, including the public opening here of bids for goods wanted by the Government and the apathetic effect produced by the prospect of a three-day holiday. Practically all the leading commission houses, converters, and brokers will close all day today and will not open again until Tuesday morning. Among the business put through yesterday were additional lots of prompt delivery 35½-inch 64-60s and 39-inch 68-72s at 17 and 19½ cents, respectively. This business was done by second hands, who are now reported to be none too keen about taking further business at those figures in view of the apparent scarcity of these goods for quick shipment.

Buying Methods Must Change.

"Buying methods," said a high authority in the local retail dry goods trade yesterday, "must undergo some radical changes from former practices if the merchant is not to be swamped by present abnormal conditions. While it may be advisable to buy opening lines somewhat earlier than usual, it is equally necessary that in stocking up we provide only for the immediate future. This will, of course, involve more frequent trips to the market, but in these days of changing and changing merchandise values no other course can be safe. And, with traveling expenses so greatly increased, it is probable that out-of-town stores will resort more to ordering by mail than has ever been done in the past.

Black Satin in Dress Frocks.

In all lines of semi-formal and formal frocks for afternoon and evening wear, black satin holds the most conspicuous place. Other fabrics are used, and a variety of light and dark colors is in evidence, but none seems to gain the general acceptance which is accorded to black satin. It was pointed out by one authority in the trade that this material lends itself particularly well to effective draping, and that black has always been, is, and will continue to be one of the most distinctive hues for smart frocks. Sometimes quite bright colors in hand embroidery are employed for decoration, and laces and spangles also appear for this purpose, but as often as not these decorations are, like the dress, in unrelieved black.

Deliveries May Be Late.

From present indications—due to the large business being taken and the scarcity of "help"—there promises to be considerable delay in making shipments of Fall lines of women's neckwear this season. In view of this many buyers have already placed the great bulk of their business, and even the slow comers are waking up, due to the kinds of neckwear wanted, there is considerable run on round effects, most of which show side or rear fastenings. These may be worn "round," on the order of a monk's collar, or they may be drawn down in front after the manner of the cowboy. Deep back collars with short fronts also are good. Some elaborate surplice effects are seen that drop clear to the waist. Among the favored trimmings on the new season's goods are fringes, frills, and a variety of pleats.

Coal Trade in Good Shape.

Seward's Weekly will say today that the end of Summer finds the local retail coal trade about as well satisfied with the results thus far attained in the way of making advance deliveries against Winter needs as could reasonably be expected. The amount of coal already placed in consumers' bins hereabout is greater than ever before delivered in the period running from April 1 to Aug. 31. In the four months of the coal year up to Aug. 1 total anthracite shipments showed a gain of nearly 1,000,000 tons over 1917, and while part of this increase was in the steam sizes, a substantial part of it consisted of domestic coal. Moreover, a larger percentage than usual was retained in the East under the Fuel Administration's distribution plan. Of this extra tonnage Greater New York received the quota decided upon, and it has been more widely distributed among household users than ever before.

BIDS FOR COTTON GOODS.

On Some Asked by the Government the Response Was Small.

One of the outstanding features of the first public opening of bids for bandage cloths, twills, and drills for Government use, which took place here yesterday, was the small response of bidders on 38½-inch 44-40, 8.20-yard goods. Bids were asked on 78,000,000 yards of these goods, and less than 25,000,000 yards were covered by the replies received. There were but 21 bids on this construction, none of which came from the Fall River mills. The bulk of the bids were put in at the Government maximum figure of 10¾ cents a yard, where a tentative price subject to official repricing on Oct. 1 was not given, except in the case of Johnson & Johnson, who bid for 800,000 yards at 10¼ cents.

There were but six bidders on 38½-inch 64-60s, all of whom bid the maximum figure of 15¾ cents. Fall River was silent on this construction also, but the mills there were very much in evidence in the bidding for about 78,000,000 yards of assorted 36-inch low-count gauze constructions. In all cases but one the maximum figure was bid for these goods, the exception being a bid for 8,000,000 yards of one of the constructions wanted at an eighth under the general price. Few bids for twills and drills were received, and were generally at maximum Government prices. All of the goods sought are wanted for delivery in the last quarter of this year, Colonel Hirsch of the Quartermaster's Department presided.

Among the comments heard after the bids were opened were several to the effect that the trade favored the publicity given them, this being the first time that this action had been taken. Comment was also made regarding the limited number of bidders, there being only about 30, exclusive of the Fall River mills, which bid through a representative of the Manufacturers' Association of that place.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. Quellin, jr., dry goods; 354 4 h Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—J. Harris, mfrs. cloaks, suits; Hermitage.

BEAUMONT, Texas—J. J. Nathan & Co.; F. G. Michaelis, shoes; 1,150 B'way.

BETHLEHEM, Penn.—Schneller & Snyder Co.; R. Taylor, clothing, furn. goods; Wallick.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Southern Novelty Co.; Joseph novelties; Aberdeen.

BOSTON—J. Reiner, children's, Juniors' cloth coa s; M. Reiner, Juniors' serge, silk dresses; 34 West 27th.

BOSTON—New England Raincoat Co.; M. Holtzman, raincoats; Breslin.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; P. G. Schaefer, housefurn. goods, china, crockery, silverware, stoves; 250 5th Av.

CHICAGO—J. J. Cohen, dry goods, gen. mdse.; Herald Square.

DENVER, Col.—H. C. Canes & Co.; Miss Brown, notions; Laurelton.

DETROIT—Hudson & Symington; C. Symington, rugs; Seville.

GLOBE, Ariz.—Baatz's Ladies' Furn. Goods Store; Mrs. D. Baatz, women's wear; 137 5th Av.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass.—R. T. Dewey, clothing; Flanders.

HONESDALE, Penn.—Birdsall Bros.; W. J. Birdsall, mfrs. work shirts; Park Avenue.

CHICAGO—The Blatchford Calf Meal Co.; H. C. Gilbedeau, toys, kitchen furn. goods; 404 4th Av.

NEW CASTLE, Penn.—Brown & Hamilton Co.; O. F. Brown, notions, men's furn. goods, women's garments; 1,389 B'way.

NEW CASTLE, Penn.—Brown-Hamilton Co.; O. F. Brown, dry goods, notions, men's furn. goods, women's garments; 1,389 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—J. Wanamaker; J. Wilson, op. leal goods; B'way and 10th; Wallick.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; J. W. Horne, toys, trunks; 1,981 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Irwin & Co.; Miss R. F. Freisberger, millinery, gloves; Imperial.

RICHMOND, Va.—Harold Garment Co.; Mrs. M. Rubenstein, cloaks, suits; Imperial.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney; Miss K. Woods, coats, skirts; McAlpin.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Schuneman & Evans; A. Schuneman, dry goods; 200 5th Av.

TORONTO—Cawthra Mulock & Cundy; C. A. Cockburn, millinery; Bristol.

UTICA, N. Y.—Mitchell & Thomas; W. W. Mitchell, J. G. Thomas, clothing, woolens; Park Avenue.

WADESBORO, N. C.—Leak & Marshall; J. A. Leak, general mdse.; Breslin.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg, L. J. Jackson carpets, furniture; Wallick.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

SIGMUND MILDORF, a tailor of 212 West 103d Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,302 and no assets. Among the largest creditors are Harry Ruskin, $800; Max Rosen, $430, and Bi nehl & Co., $347.

JOHN B. O'BRIEN, clothing, &c., at 360 East 161st Street and Bridgeport, Conn., has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $13,585 and assets of $8,500, consisting of stock, $4,400, and machinery, &c., $100. He also claims interest in an ammunition plant, value unknown. Among the largest creditors are Jacob David Sons & Co., $1,287; Joseph O'Brien, $6,000, and Bronx National Bank, $1,000.

JOHN GILLIAM, 2,181 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by him with liabilities of $25,110.48 and assets of $12,504.

Business Failures.

Bradstreet's reports 180 failures in the United States for the week ended Aug 29, against 179 for the previous week and 210, 200, 276, 279 for the corresponding weeks 1917 to 1914. The New England States had 10, Middle 27, Western 82, Northwestern 15, Southern 21, and Far Western 20. Canada had 14, against 18 for the previous week. In the United States about 91.6 per cent. of the total numbers of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less and 6.3 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Barse, Wilbur H.—Jules Weber $1,553.03
Baker, Geo. G.—J. M. Leddy 1,153.60
Cravens, John E.—Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter 169.75
Continental Aircraft Co., Inc.—S. 1,
Herman 586.37
Coutant Pharmacy, Inc.—E. R. Squibb & Sons 185.46
Conrad, Henry C.—Guide Realty Co. 140.20
Christopher, ——Kim—Christopher, costs 102.50
Gordon, Julius L.—F. T. Hand 110.07
Horowitz, Joseph—Y. Horowitz 150.25
Horzer, Karl M.—J. F. Hollan 168.15
Jacobson, Helen A.—Stern Bros. 62.39
Kurzrats, Jacob or Jack—S. Schneider 202.65
Kay Importing Co., Inc.—H. Reutner et al 115.31
Knight, Margaret—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank 784.56
Same—Same 688.50
Lane, Archibald M.—M. Moshensky 130.48
Lehman, Hippolyte—F. Miller et al. 901.25
Machine, Modeler—Keith Products Co. 110.30
Michael, Belle W.—S. Shallock 126.41
Morteis, John—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. 113.55
Marchant, Frank B. and Frank B. Marchant Co.—J. D. Brown 225.91
Quality Auto Exchange—Delon Tire & Rubber Co. 351.70
Sill, Francis H.—Senn Bros. Co. 453.92
Tumpers, Julius N.—F. V. Ainslie 649.20
Same—Same 1,034.20
Same—Same 1,034.20
Same—Same 1,034.20
Tobias, Richard D.—C. H. Coe et al. 114.20
Vix, George—American Exchange Cigar Co. 116.68
Wolfson, Bernard A.—S. Fels 907.50
Warner, Chas. M.—F. Winch 2,113.10

In Bronx County.

Cipriani Realty & Const. Co., Giovanni Nista, and Orlando Cipriani—Barrett Co. $217.75
John Gass Co.—C. A. Duggan et al. 104.87
Kantrowitz, Elias—M. L. Arenson et al. 103.17
Romer, Caroline, and Elfriede M. Romer—E. Herrlick 878.99
Steinberg, Benjamin—J. Liff 36.75
Warner, Wilfred H.—W. P. Earle 201.99

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Blumberg, William I.—R. M. Silverman, Nov. 12, 1910 ..... $349.96
Hoosh, John J.—D. Sterafeld, June 20, 1918 ..... 1,906.28
Houghtaling, Edwin M., and Henry G. Wiltpan—H. P. Gorey, Oct. 24, 1914 ..... 366.01
Kimball, Irene—P. Steel, July 27, 1917 ..... 518.53
Kligannon, Elisabeth, or Mrs. William H.—M. Wightman, June 10, 1918 ..... 1,099.27
Lake View Heights Assn.—J. Zumme, June 5, 1918 ..... 297.80
Oliva, Anthony J.—S. Kramer, March 5, 1918 ..... 200.00
Tiefenthal, Alfred D.—Reinman Co., July 10, 1918 ..... 834.70
Williams, Christian G.—T. E. Conklin, Sept. 13, 1917 ..... 159.56

Nearlinen British Manufacture — THE PERFECT LINEN SUBSTITUTE — SMIPLEY-HOLLINS CO. New York.

Booth, Bregman and Sumberg, Serge, Satin and Novelty Dresses, $8.75 to $18.75. 120-122 WEST 27TH ST.

NEW LOAN PLAN: 90% on accounts. Best Finance Co., 1133 B'way.

AUCTION SALES. AUCTION SALES.

Samuel T. Freeman & Company, Auctioneers,
1519-21 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVER'S SALE

In the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. September Term, 1916. No. 1051. In re C. W. Gaylord vs. Keystone Plaster Co.

Valuable Plant of
THE KEYSTONE PLASTER COMPANY
Foot of Jeffrey St. & Delaware Ave.,
Chester, Penna.
Monday, October 14, 1918, at 10 A. M.
On the premises.

REAL ESTATE.—Valuable site bounded by Morton and Jeffrey Streets, Delaware Ave. and the Delaware River, with modern Steel, Hollow Tile and Brick Mills, 2 Railroad Sidings with connections from both the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio Railroads and Wharf, thoroughly equipped with modern Crane and Hoists. Also Block bounded by Front Street, Delaware Avenue, Jeffrey and Morton Streets, upon which is erected a modern office building with large tract adjoining.

EQUIPMENT.—The Plant is probably the largest and best equipped Gypsum Plant in the Country and the Machinery includes Conveyors, Blowers, Packers, Grain Cleaners, Broughton Mixers, Broughton Calcining Kettles, Sand Screens, Dust Collectors, Burr Mills, Crushers, Shoveling Machines, Sand Dryers, Complete Continuous Process for Reduction and Calcining System of the latest type; Modern dock equipment, Derricks, Portable Hoppers, Aerial Tramway, Auxiliary Hoisting Equipment, Derrick Buckets, Engine, Boilers, Steam Pumps, Motors, Blacksmith Shop, Carpenter Shop, Cooperage Shop, Laboratory Equipment, Riehle Testing Machine, Cement Testing Machine, Testing Sieve, large quantity of Office Furniture, Drafting Room and Kitchen Equipment, etc.

RAW MATERIAL.—All the Raw Material on hand at the time of sale, comprising Sand, Lime, Gypsum, material in process, etc.

By order of John Elliot Newlin, Receiver. J. B. Colahan, 3rd, Esq., Atty. for Receiver, 1207-08 Morris Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Catalogues with full particulars, terms and itemized list of machinery, etc., will be mailed upon application to

SAMUEL T. FREEMAN & COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS,
1519-21 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

NEW YORK'S EXPORTS INCREASED IN JULY

Food, Steel, Copper, and Machinery for War Needs Send Total to $234,386,123.

Improvement in ocean tonnage caused exports from New York in July to rise considerably above July, 1917, and recent months of this year. According to Custom House figures given out yesterday the port's shipments last month were $234,386,123, against $208,868,978 in July a year ago, and $201,032,015 in June.

While certain neutrals appeared to fare better, the figures indicated that the Allies were receiving preferential treatment. Foods, steel, copper, brass, cotton, and other commodities needed for war went across the Atlantic in large quantities.

Among the foods exported in July, mostly for the Allies and Belgian relief, were 953,620 barrels of wheat flour costing $10,616,882; 264,047 barrels rye flour, 11,130,000 pounds canned beef, 24,135,657 pounds fresh beef, 88,695,686 pounds bacon, 32,089,184 pounds cured hams, 58,000,483 pounds lard, and 93,304,894 pounds condensed milk. England in July was the largest foreign buyer of bacon here, aggregating 40,339,491 pounds, while Belgium received 16,701,398 pounds. Cheese exports amounted to 4,354,313 pounds.

The urgent demand abroad for iron, steel, and copper was reflected in these exports: Steel bars, 13,455,011 pounds; billets and ingots, 33,845 tons; wire rods, 8,635,551 pounds; bar iron, 3,989,151 pounds; loaded shells and projectiles and other explosives, $241,587; loaded cartridges, $902,895; steel plates, 59,121,596 pounds; barbed wire, 22,223,639 pounds; iron sheets and plates, 3,515,807 pounds; galvanized sheets, 6,057,895 pounds; wrought pipes and fittings, 7,218,655 pounds; cast pipes and fittings, 4,000,388 pounds; refined copper, 46,177,951 pounds, machinery in many forms, and forty-eight steam locomotives, the latter valued at $1,485,375. Of the locomotives, thirty-four were understood to be for use back of the American lines in France.

Parts of airplanes shipped overseas had a value in July of $1,734,872. Of the total, England took parts of airplanes manifested at $1,720,878; Italy, $17,500; France, $8,086, and Brazil, $8,400. Upland cotton exports last month reached 36,038,394 pounds, of which England took 21,119 bales, Portugal 10,095 bales, Italy 6,028,474 pounds, and France 2,758,187 pounds. Cotton linters went out of the port last month to the extent of 3,731,092 pounds.

Oil shipments included 10,695,339 gallons of gasoline, 522,000 gallons of crude oil, 12,902,757 gallons of lubricating oil, and 10,982,057 gallons of illuminating oil. Refined sugar exports were set down at 12,027,597 pounds, while 239 commercial automobiles and 1,610 passenger automobiles left here in the period.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Revisions of Those of Foodstuffs a Feature of the Week.

The revisions in foodstuffs prices, which were almost equally divided between advances and declines, were easily the feature of this week's changes in wholesale quotations on standard commodities. While, according to Dun's list, the total of changes was smaller this week than last, there was a larger proportion of advances included in it.

The following table gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., choice, 100 lbs.	$12.00	$12.25	$14.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.09¾	.09¾	.09¼
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.11¾	.11¾	.10¼
Std. brown sheetings, yd.	.20½	.20½	.15½
Print cloths, 38½-in., 64x60	.15½	.15½	.09¾
Butter, creamy extra, lb.	.47½	.46½	.43
Cheese, w. m., fresh, spl., lb.	.26¾	.26½	.24
Eggs, Western fan, dz.	.45	.43	.30
Eggs, nearby, fcy, dz.	.64	.66	.51
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.16	.14¾	.13½
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.13	.12	.10¾
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.16	.16	.11¾
Raisins, lb.	.10¾	.10¾	.08
Flour, Spring, 196 lbs.	$10.00	$11.05	
Wheat, No. 2 red, bu.	2.26¾	2.26½	2.25
Corn, No. 3 yellow, bu.	1.78¾	1.86¾	2.04½
Oats, No. 3 white, bu.	.81	.80½	.68
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.70	1.70	1.30
Hides, Chi., pack, No. 1, lb.	.30	.30	.35
Hides, Chi., cows, nat., lb.	.28	.28	.33
Leather, h'l'r sole, t. r., lb.	.43	.43	..
Leather, un., backs, lb.	.73	.73	.60
Iron, pig, F. No. 2			
Phila. tide	34.40	34.40	53.00
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	47.50	47.50	76.00
Cop., electro, N. Y., lb.	.26	.26	.26
Lead, New York, lb.	.08	.08	.10
Tin, New York, lb.	.88	.88	.61¾
Petrol., ref., gal. in bbl.	.17¾	.17¾	.13
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	10.75	10.00	8.20
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	20.10	18.25	17.15
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	10.50	11.25	7.90
Lard, Mid West, 100 lbs.	27.00	26.85	25.55
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	24.00	24.00	25.45
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	47.00	47.00	44.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.10	.10	.07¾
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.68	.68	.68
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	7.50	7.50	8.40
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.30	.30	.26
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.26	.26	.24
Potatoes, bbl.	4.25	4.00	3.35

(Government basis.

More than half of the week's revisions were confined to the foodstuffs, fifteen of the thirty-three advances and thirteen of the nineteen declines being confined to this part of the list. Both Spring and Winter 100 per cent. flour were down 15 cents a barrel here. In the Chicago provisions market mess pork and short ribs were unchanged. Live sheep declined, while live hogs and live beef advanced. Middle West lard also went up, as did hams and bacon at Philadelphia.

Fresh apples were cheaper, and choice dried ones advanced, but these were the only changes in the fruits. All of the revisions in the vegetables were downward, and they included Scotch peas, choice marrow, medium, pea and red and white kidney beans, rutabagas, turnips and new potatoes. Despite a drop of 25 cents a barrel in the price of the last named, they are still $1 a barrel higher than at this time a year ago.

The week's only drop in the dairy products came in fancy nearby eggs, which broke two cents a dozen, but which still cost 13 cents more a dozen than at this time in 1917. Western eggs, on the other hand, went up two cents a dozen. The best grade of butter listed was higher, and the same was true of renovated stock. Both fine and medium cheese advanced. Both of the basic grades of Brazilian coffee were higher, but there were no changes in teas, in sugar, or in spices. The grains corn showed the only decline, while the advances were supplied by malt, oats and rye.

Eight advances and five declines were seen in the combined lists for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs and oils, the features including a rise in menthol and a break of $1 per pound in the jobbing price of opium. It now stands at $21.50 a pound, as compared with $23 at this time last year. Leather prices continued unchanged, but in the hides higher figures were quoted on No. 1 country steers, No. 1 heavy cows, and No. 1 buffs.

Metals changes were again few in number, consisting solely of advances in antimony and spelter. In the naval stores there were also two advances, these being in resin and turpentine. The textile markets were almost bare of features this week. The lull in burlap buying continued, but reports of a firm market at Calcutta were sufficient to keep quotations steady here. In the cotton goods there was not a great deal doing, aside from resales of standard constructions and staple printcloths—notably 39-inch 68-72s and 38½-inch 64-60s—at prices substantially higher than those the mills are allowed to sell the same goods at.

HOTEL MARSEILLES
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
On Broadway at 103d Street. Subway express station. The Marseilles possesses an atmosphere just a little different from most hotels.
In the quiet residential section yet within a few minutes of the business, shopping and amusement centers. Single rooms with bath, also suites of two or more rooms for transient and permanent guests.

DELICIOUS SOUTHERN CHICKEN DINNER
AND DELICIOUS HOT WEATHER DELICACIES.
ALSO EXQUISITE LUNCHEONS
Janssen wants to see you.
Formerly the Janssen Fulbrau
QUAINTEST PLACE IN AMERICA
30th Street and Broadway
BEAUTIFUL MUSIC—DANCING AFTER 9 UNTIL CLOSE
ALGERON-TANGO DANCERS

Motel

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—Thirty-four new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $1,040,800, were chartered today. They include:

Market Feed and Grain Co., Buffalo, $50,000; Wm. Weaver, D. C. Ryan, F. A. Mason, Buffalo.

Newbrook Producing Co., Manhattan, mechanical business, $10,000; R. Walker, S. Goldman, G. N. McElroy, 1,476 Broadway.

Newburg Housing Corp., Newburg, $100,000; T. C. Desmond, T. B. Richter, J. P. Burke, 111 Broadway.

The Langer Water Power Extracting Co., Manhattan, $100,000; J. Howard, M. Langer, M. Wyner, 1,070 Mapes Av., Bronx.

Postal D'Connell & Co., Manhattan, garage business, $50,000; J. C. Walsh, W. Ryan, D. O'Connell, Elmhurst, L. I.

Carl J. Anderson Co., Manhattan, general contractors, $10,000; W. J. Lamey, C. J. and C. Anderson, 47 West 34th St.

Allied Warehouse Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. A. Stern, A. M. Leslie, H. S. Rapp, 2 West Washington Av.

Richardson Cleaning and Dyeing Service, Yonkers, $10,000; M. E. Brown, I. B. and Richardson, Yonkers.

United States Toy Mfg. Co., Poughkeepsie, $50,000; F. Wieland, B. Fritz, K. E. Berger, Poughkeepsie.

Dyson Shipping Co., Manhattan, $50,000; O. Taynton, E. Salisbury, W. H. Thomas, 44 East 18th St.

Glen Cove Greenwood Landing, real estate, $10,000; F. T. and R. M. and W. R. Sillerin, 3 Mason St., Brooklyn.

Ryan Mfg. Co., Manhattan, make automatic meter cut-out switches, $10,000; W. Ryan, D. J. Dowling, C. S. Ashley, 15 John St.

Good Service Garage, Manhattan, $10,000; M. Wellfisch, A. Karp, S. Goldfein, 850 Broadway.

David Realty Co., Manhattan, $5,000; S. Saanenberg, S. and S. Davis, 93 West 115th St.

General Milk Products Corp., Brooklyn, $50,000; A. Levine, J. Weiss, J. Sanacory, 116 Nassau St.

Bryant Advertising Corp., Manhattan, $10,000; A. J. White, E. S. Chappell, H. Lesser, 101 West 156th St.

E. M. Jones & Co., Manhattan, deal in all kinds of steel, iron, and other metals, $5,000; A. F. Anderson, P. Freeman, J. Bramwell, 30 Nassau St.

Warehousing and Trading Corporation, Manhattan, $10,000; S. B. Reward, A. W. Britton, F. S. Smith, 65 Cedar St.

Nautical Instrument Mfg. Co., Manhattan, 500 shares preferred stock $100 each, 600 shares common stock no par value; active capital, $53,000; T. Barth, E. S. Eriksen, G. Keith, 74 Broadway.

Newtown Creek Realty Corporation, Manhattan, storage and warehousing, $10,000; L. Jouveud, E. F. Lavigne, J. M. Langenieux, 354 Fourth Av.

Octagon Films, Manhattan, $300,000; B. A. Rolfe, S. F. Friedman, A. C. Thomas, 2 Rector St.

Schneider & Blumberg, Manhattan, haberdashery and wearing apparel, $10,000; I. Blumberg, M. Goldsmith, S. Schneider, 436 Chester St., Brooklyn.

Realty Conversation Corporation, Manhattan, $50,000; S. Hemingway, B. Roach, R. T. Strahan, 30 Wall St.

Victory Hoisting and Coaling Corporation, Manhattan, shipbuilders and forwarding business, $50,000; J. C. Dulce, M. C. Sullivan, E. B. Mead, 1,999 Washington Av.

Cadby & Son, Albany, paper boxes, tubes, and containers, $50,000; H. W. Cadby, F. A. Kellerhouse, H. W. Cadby, Albany.

Kings County Parlor Frame Co., Brooklyn, $10,000; B. Stein, J. and P. Epstein, 371 South 5th St., Brooklyn.

Advertising Artists, Inc., Manhattan, $60,000; R. A. Weisberger, A. E. Davis, W. G. Bosser, 135 West 16th St.

Republic Produce and Fruit Co., Manhattan, $10,000; A. Hahn, M. Marks, I. Levy, 191 Reade St.

Dace Rim Corporation, Manhattan, automobile accessories, $50,000; J. T. Burney, E. E. Fish, H. B. Wood, 102 West 75th St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Greenbaum, Bigelow & Greenbaum, Manhattan, $5,000 to $75,000.

Karl Fuchs, Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000.

J. Leibner & Co., Manhattan, $10,000 to $30,000.

Webbing and Edging Corporation, Manhattan, $150,000 to $200,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The Gift Shop Tea Room, Manhattan, to Vanity Fair Tea Room.

Corman-Cheltenham Co., Manhattan, to the Corman Co.

DISSOLUTIONS.

James M. Gallagher, Manhattan.

John J. McElligott, Port Jervis.

Samuel L. Bruckner, Manhattan.

Bentley-Franklin Co., Manhattan.

Arkansas Farms Corporation, Garden City.

Grossman Bros. & Rosenbaum, Manhattan.

E. H. Drum & Co., Brooklyn.

I. Krasnor Credit House, Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Aug. 30.—Charters filed: Greenwich Oil and Gas Co., $2,000,000; William O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, E. E. Aberle of Wilmington.

Bobell Oil and Gas Co., $2,000,000; William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, E. E. Aberle of Wilmington.

Valparaiso Development Co., $100,000; A. C. Wood, A. B. Guess of Chicago, Ill.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Motor Equipment Co. of America to Wheel and Im. Works Corpn., New York.

COURT CALENDARS.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn: U. S. Leland E. Hawkins et al. (on trial.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Will for probate: Christian F. Eckert.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Sulzberger< Sulzberger.—McDougall Hawkes. Steinbach<Cleveland.—John H. Rogan. Matter of Southack.—Phoenix Ingraham.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Philbin, J.—Archibald K. Mackay<Willis H. Rogers.—John M. Stewart.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (CHAMBERS)—Giegerich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (CHAMBERS)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Ess Ess Realty Co.<Peters & Co.—Joseph Mc-Kee, Douglass<Collett.—Albert H. Vitale, Selwitz<Selwitz.—Lewis J. Conlon, Municipal Liens Co.<Blackwood Realty Co.—James H. Goggins, Less Trict Corp.<B. F. Construction Co., Inc.—Phoenix Ingraham.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Catherine Hansen<Barnett Karol.—Ella O'Gorman Stanton, Augustus Van Cortlandt<Thomas B. Clark.—Joseph Horowitz, Mary Marcus<Estimeta Construction Co.—Morris J. Grossman, Matter of George M. Meigs< Herman Wittenberg.—Samuel Goldstein, Julie M. M. Grant<Pauline Muller.—Theodore K. McCarthy, Handel Comfort<Lydia Alexander.—Alfred J. Madden, William L. Condit<Joseph Dondero.—George E. Lapp.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26166.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL J. KAUFMAN, Bankrupt.

Samuel J. Kaufman was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 21st, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 12th, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26134.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN B. O'BRIEN, Bankrupt.

John B. O'Brien was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 27th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, City of New York, on September 12th, 1918, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26162.—In Bankruptcy.—JOHN BOSCH, Bankrupt.

John Bosch, was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 23d, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 12th, 1918, at 3:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26394.—In Bankruptcy.—MORRIS JACOBS, Bankrupt.

Morris Jacobs, trading as M. Jacobs & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 7th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 12th, 1918, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

REAL ESTATE FIELD

United Cigar Stores Company Leases Subway Building for Long Term.

For an aggregate rental understood to be $500,000, the United Cigar Stores Company has leased from Melville H. Bearns the two-story subway building at the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 181st Street covering a plot 100 by 175, and containing twenty stores on the grade floor with offices on the second floor. The lease is reported to be for a period of twenty years. The United now occupies one of the stores. Mr. Bearns acquired the property, which is assessed at $575,000, in July, 1917.

Manhattan—Bronx Exchange.

Michael Retsker purchased from William Daly the five-story apartment house at 500 West 170th Street on a plot 43.6 by 100, which has been held at $45,000. In part payment, Mr. Daly took two lots, 50 by 100, on Lydig Avenue, in the Morris Park section of the Bronx. S. Geilich was the broker. A. J. Leichter representing Mr. Retsker as attorney.

Deals for Dwellings.

John J. Backes, as executor, sold the three-story dwelling at 117 Manhattan Avenue, on a lot 18 by 50, to a client of John R. Davidson, who will alter and occupy it.

Mrs. M. Beeman purchased from Leonard Weil for occupancy the dwelling 264 West 136th Street on a lot 17.6 by 99.8.

The Bronx Market.

The two five-story apartment houses at 818 and 822 East 167th Street, each on a plot 40 by 100, have been sold by the Grand Concourse Realty Company to the Markstone Realty Company. The property was held at $80,000. A Blumenthal was the broker.

An investor purchased from Frank Gass, Inc., the dwelling at 826 East 214th Street.

Manhattan Beach Sale Today.

All the 400 remaining fully improved lots and six houses at Manhattan Beach will be sold at auction today by Joseph P. Day, on the premises, beginning at 2:30 P. M. Interest in the sale has been stimulated by recent announcements that Manhattan Beach may have direct subway connection via the Interborough Rapid Transit system from Manhattan.

Brooklyn.

Levy Brothers sold, through Frank A. Seaver & Co., the building at 7,000 Third Avenue, adjoining the corner of Ovington Avenue.

B. J. Sforza sold for George W. N. Hallock the two-story dwelling at 6,410 Fifteenth Avenue.

I. Sulzberg sold for the Connelly Construction Company, to Annie Leblang, the two dwellings at 1,002 and 1,004 Fifty-third Street.

Queens Borough Sales.

The F. R. Wood-W. H. Dolson Company sold for Herman Fastenau the two-family house on Randall Avenue, near the Alburtis Avenue Station, Corona, to William Pratt.

John Greer sold for Elizabeth Parine a two-family house on Prospect Avenue, 112 feet north of Harris Avenue, Long Island City, to Victor Boeri.

Long Island.

Edward L. Womple purchased through the F. R. Wood-W. H. Dolson Company the Long Beach residence of Mrs. J. C. Hammond, which has been valued at $40,000.

Former Ticket Offices Leased.

The following stores, formerly used as railroad ticket selling offices, have been leased by the United States Railroad Administration: 1,460 Broadway to the St. Regis Restaurant Company, 1,463 Broadway to the United Theatre Ticket Company, and, (correcting previous reports,) 230 Broadway to the American Salvage Company; 387 Broadway to Bigio Brothers, and 1,182 Broadway to the California Loading Company.

Jewish Welfare Board Takes More Space.

The Jewish Welfare Board, now occupying the fourth floor at 149 and 151 Fifth Avenue, has leased through M. & L. Hess, Inc., the fifth floor in the same building, containing a total of 20,000 square feet to be used for executive offices.

Furniture Exchange to Move.

The New York Furniture Exchange, representing more than fifty firms in the furniture trade, will move from Grand Central Palace, leased by the U. S. Government, to the Knickerbocker Theatre building, Broadway and Thirty-eighth Street, where it has leased about sixty offices through Harris & Vaughn.

Realty Note.

By order of the owner, Captain Otis S. Carroll of the United States Army, Arthur C. Sheridan will sell at auction this afternoon, on the premises, at Roselle Park, N. J., four dwellings and ten lots.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Samuel Marx.

5th Av, 1,267 and 1,269, s e cor of 108th St, 50.11x84, six-story flat and stores; M. E. Griffith against C. I. Weinstein et al.; Duer, S. & W., attorneys; due, $84,824.03; to the plaintiff for $80,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

8th Av, 116, s e corner of 16th St, 25x93.6, leasehold, five-story tenement and stores; Peter Doelger Brewing Co. against R. G. Furey et al; J. C. Hoenninger, attorney; due, $8,354.24; taxes, &c., $1,408; adjourned to Sept. 6.

By Henry Brady.

Forest Av, 1,122, e s, 196 ft s of Home St, 60x157.8x irregular, two-story dwelling and one-story shop; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Edw. Bornhoeft et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; due, $12,453.04; taxes, &c., $1,825.70; to the plaintiff for $12,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

14th St, 222 to 228 West, to a six-story offices and showroom; Rhinelander Real Estate Co.; Nassau St. owner; C. H. Gillespie, 1,128 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

72d St, 174 West, to a five-story dwelling; Estate of Albert S. Roe, 20 Nassau St, owner; C. E. Birge, 29 West 34th St, architect; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 183, n s, 30.5 ft e of Weehawken St, 23.6x65.9; Esther Kalischer to Flora Blume, 9 Hanford Place, Caldwell, N. J., mtg $6,000, Aug. 28.....$1

LUDLOW ST, 15, n w cor, 25x87.6, Louis Snolowitz to Cyli Teitelbaum, 206 New Jersey Av, Brooklyn, mtg $22,000, July 12; attorney, Hyman Lurio, 361 Stone Av, Brooklyn.....$1

6TH AV, 460-462, s e corner of 28th St, 40.4 x60; William F. Hencken and wife to William F. Haaren, 147 West 122d St, ½ part, quitclaim, Jan. 3; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; William F. and Meta C. Haaren to United Cigar Stores Co. of America, 48 West 18th St, mtg $127,500, all liens, Aug. 22; attorney, same.....$100

8TH AV, 2,075, w s, 50.8 ft n of 132d St, 25.2x100, foreclosure Aug. 22, 1918; William H. Brady, referee, to Nathaniel B. Hoyt, trustee, 152 1st Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Aug. 28; attorney, William F. Wund, 156 Broadway.....$32,000

106TH ST, 238 West, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x100.11; Frederick Selland to Nelle Brennan, 909 Avenue P, Brooklyn, mtg $233,000, all liens, June 28; attorney, Jacob I. Berman, 346 Broadway.....$100

107TH ST, 84 East, s s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 25x75.11; Charles F. and Margaret Roessle to Anna M. and Lillie E. Roesale, 306 East 160th St, Bronx, July 15; attorneys, Schechter & T., 10 Wall St.....$1

122D ST, 339-43 East, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 75x100.11; Jaysill Realty Corp. to Bridget Dawson, 341 East 122d St, mtg $26,800, b. and s., Aug. 20; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway.....$1

130TH ST, 217 West, n s, 204.6 ft w of 7th Av, 20.8x99.11; New York Life Insurance and Trust Co. to John W. Mitchell, 7 East 135th St, quitclaim, Aug. 29; attorneys, Emmet & Parish, 52 Wall St.....$5,750

Bronx.

BOONE ST, e s, 187.7 ft s of 172d St, 57.6x25x86.7 to West Farms Road x 41.1x38.4x 29.4x14.9x126.4x145.9; Joel Rinaldo to Theresa S. Rinaldo, 256 West 41st St, Aug. 29; attorney, Richard B. Kelly, 233 Broadway.....$100

BRYANT AV, w s, 100 ft s of 165th St, 340x 100; Mack Construction Co., Inc., to Normar Real Estate Corporation, 170 Broadway, mtg $60,500, Aug. 15; attorney, Alex S. Natanson, 170 Broadway.....$1

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 100 ft n of 161st St, 15.8x100; Philip Schick to Elizabeth Herrlich, 666 East 161st St, mtg $7,500; Aug. 29; attorney, Gustave Frey, 3,429 3d Av.....$100

FRISBIE AV, n e corner of St. Peter's Av, 46.10x94.10; Josie Kuhlke to Annie Willhoit, 70 Hancock Place, mtg $1,000, July 31; attorney, A. Kuhlke, 101 West 28th St.....$1

GRACE AV, e s, 100 ft s of Lyon Av, 25x 150; Olde Holding Corp. to James H. Lawler and another, 1,499 Zerega Av, mtg $6,500, Aug. 20; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

HOFFMAN ST, 2,357, w s, 37.6x94.11; Manie Glasini to Jacob Sletnick and another, 2,358 Arthur Av, mtg $10,500, Aug. 20; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 841 and 842, map of Van Cortland Estate; George C. Decker to Susan A. O'Connell, 2,825 Valentine Av, July 31; attorney, John R. Ross, 375 East Fordham Road.....$10

MAPLE AV, w s, 25 ft n of 211th St, 25x100; Antonia Di Nicola to Nicola Romano and another, 3,535 Holland Av, Aug. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

MARCHER AV, e s, 200.5 ft s of 169th St, 25x105.11; Edward F. Cole to Daniel J. Driscoll and another, 68 West 129th St, Aug. 16; attorney, Lincoln Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

MORRIS AV, 599 and 601, w s, 55.2x100; J. George Metz, referee, to Solomon Dannenberg, 407 East 50th St, Aug. 30; attorneys, MacKellar & G., 43 Cedar St.....$21,685

NORTH CHESTNUT DRIVE, 805, n s, 25x96.10; Elizabeth A. Burke to Conrad Neuman and another, 2,008 Vyse Av, Aug. 30, mtg $4,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co.....$200

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 774.5 ft n of 176th St, 26.9x86.11x25x96.5; Ella H. Corbett to Mary A. Newman, 99 West 178th St, mtg $4,000, Aug. 28; attorneys, Salter & J., 140 Nassau St.....$1

WALLACE AV, 1,685, w s, 25x100; Michael J. McDonald to Bartholomew Lynch, 449 West 154th St, mtg $3,000, Aug. 27; attorney, J. J. Haggerty, 885 Brook Av.....$1

WEBB AV, 2,070, w s, 50 ft n of 192d St, 50x100; Solomon Dannenberg to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,727 3d Av, Aug. 30, due Dec. 1, 1921; attorneys, Mackellar & G., 43 Cedar St.....$20,000

WEDGWICK AV, e s, 774.5 ft n of 176th St, 26.9x86.11x25x96.5; Mary A. Newman to Ella H. Corbett, 64 Cornell Av, Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 28, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St.....$500

WALLACE AV, 1,685, w s, 25x95; Bartholomew Lynch to Michael J. McDonald, 494 East 159th St, prior mtg $3,000, Aug. 27, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney J. J. Haggerty, 885 Brook Av.....$3,000

143D ST, n s, 210.3 ft e of Willis Av, 14.9x100; Annie J. Des Gareto et al, trustees, to Nora Egan, 419 East 143d St, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

PITT ST, e s, 100 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100, Aug. 29; Max Kramrisch to Aron Street, 315 Pitt St, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. L. Kunstler, 140 Rivington St.....$4,000

187 AV, 100, n e corner of 6th St, (403 East,) 16.6x70; 1st Av, 121, w s, 57.8 ft n of 7th St, 20x50, Aug. 30; Mary Nurse to Margaret Meyer, 501 2d Av, 5 years, prior mtg $27,000; attorney, Joseph Jacobs, 302 Broadway.....$4,500

127TH ST, 207-217 East; also 126th St, 212 East, the security for $5,000, deposited under terms of lease dated May 29, 1917, with land, buildings, &c., Aug. 29; Jacob Traub and Bennie Linder to Isidor Bicker, 159 East 127th St, and Simon Bicker, 231 East 122d St, installments, $187.50 month, 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel L. Marcus, 141 Broadway. Notes.....$2,250

130TH ST, 217 West, n s, 204.6 ft w of 7th Av, 20.8x99.11, P. M., Aug. 29; John W. Mitchell to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St., 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,000

SAME PROPERTY, Aug. 29; same to David Lion, 808 West End Av, and Samuel Kilpatrick, 554 Jefferson Av, Brooklyn, 1 year, 6 p. c., prior mtg $4,000; attorney, same.....$500

144TH ST, 313 West, n s, 100.6 ft w of 8th Av, 26x99.11; Harry J. Schum to Minnie Weber, 450 Manhattan Av, due Sept. 1, 1921, 6 p. c., prior mtg $19,000; attorneys, Greenberg & Levy, 38 Park Row.....$500

FRISBIE AV, n e corner of St. Peter's Av, 46.10x94.10; Annie Willhoit to Josie Kuhlke, Weehawken, N. J., prior mtg $5,000, July 18, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Kuhlke, 101 West 28th St.....$2,000

HOFFMAN ST, 2,357, w s, 37.6x94.11; Jacob Sletnick to Paolina Glasini, 523 East Fordham Road, prior mtg $16,000, Aug. 29, installs, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,500

JEROME AV, n w corner of 169th St, alt; Nina Construction Co. to Joseph Sapierre, 113 East 168th St, 10 years from Sept. 1, 1918, (lease recorded as a mortgage, mortgage tax paid, $10;) attorney, James S. Lagierre, 1,271 Jerome Av.....$5,000 to $5,800

MAPLE AV, w s, 25 ft n of 211th St, 25x100; Nicola Romano to Antonina Di Nicola, 291 Elizabeth St, Aug. 27, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,500

MARCHER AV, e s, 200.5 ft s of 169th St, 25x105.11; Daniel J. Driscoll to Edward F. Cole, 3 Canyon Circle, Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 15, installs, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$4,500

MORRIS AV, 599 and 601, w s, 55.2x100; Solomon Dannenberg to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,727 3d Av, Aug. 30, due Dec. 1, 1921; attorneys, Mackellar & G., 43 Cedar St.....$20,000

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 774.5 ft n of 176th St, 26.9x86.11x25x96.5; Ella H. Corbett to Mary A. Newman, 99 West 178th St, mtg $4,000, Aug. 28; attorneys, Salter & J., 140 Nassau St.....$1

WALLACE AV, 1,685, w s, 25x100; Michael J. McDonald to Bartholomew Lynch, 449 West 154th St, mtg $3,000, Aug. 27; attorney, J. J. Haggerty, 885 Brook Av.....$3,000

143D ST, n s, 210.3 ft e of Willis Av, 14.9x100; Annie J. Des Gareto et al, trustees, to Nora Egan, 419 East 143d St, July 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$4,500

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

ORCHARD ST, 182; Rudolph Troest and another to Levi Levine, on the premises; address 182 Orchard St.....$1

82D ST, 340 East, mtg now $15,000; 50th St, 359 East, mtg $11,000; Joseph Stein to Max and Bertha Stein, 304 Willis Av, as joint tenants; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.; 2 assignments, each.....$1

SAME PROPERTIES; Bertha Stein, (Lowenstein,) to Joseph Stein, 304 Willis Av., Bronx; attorneys, same; 2 assignments, each.....$1

144TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, mtg $7,761.65; 100 West 142d Street Corporation to Samuel Grosner, 756 Riverside Drive; attorney, Max Miller, 135 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

DALY AV, 2,080; Bertha Stein to Joseph Stein, 304 Willis Av.; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Stein to Max Stein, 304 Willis Av.; attorney, same.....$1

LOT 2256, map of part of Schieffin estate; Adelaide A. Wabat to William H. Herbst, 177 Valentine Lane, Yonkers, N. Y.; attorney, W. H. Herbst, 20 Broad St.....$1

THOMAS ST, n e corner of Dock St, 40x50; Esther B. Strong to Annie Williams, 1,054 Grant Av.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,200

SAME PROPERTY; Annie Williams to Anton Mertel, 1,528 Madison Av.; attorney, same.....$100

136TH ST, s s, 384 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 146.2x100; Edw. A. White to First National Bank of Fort Lee, N. J.; attorney, C. Dorenus, 66 Broadway.....$1

235TH ST, 138 East; Edward H. Brockmann to B. A. B. Model Mfg. Co., 15 Canal Place; attorneys, Fallon, G. & McK., 149 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED LEASES,

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

8TH AV, 2,584, s e corner of 138th St, (298 West;) Philip J. Meinhardt to Peter Coroveesis and William Strasamos, 2,584 8th Av, 4 years and 4 months from June 1, 1918; attorney, John Strasamos, 2,584 8th Av.....$720

42D ST, n w corner of Madison Av, Hotel Manhattan, all; Anahma Realty Corporation to Armbrow Operating Corporation, at Hotel Manhattan, from Nov. 1, 1926, to Oct. 31, 1047; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.....$300,000

127TH ST, 207-217 East; 128th St, 212 East, all; Morris Goldstein and ano to Hays, Inc., Garage, 10 years from June 1, 1917; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 144 Rivington St.....$6,600

128TH ST, 305-307 West, all; Irving Proppen to Frank Billeci and ano, 7 Bay 17th St, Brooklyn, 20 years and 8 months from September, 1918; attorney, Leopold Freiman, 309 Broadway.....$12,000

Bronx.

169TH ST, 576 East, all; 1,154 Union Avenue Corporation to Julius Witson, 1,301 Fulton Av, 3 years from Aug. 1, 1918; attorney, J. Witson, 1,301 Fulton Av.....$720 to $840

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

PARK PLACE, 79 and 81; Chambers St, 153, Washington St, 218 and 220; Washington St, 281; Washington St, 299; Reade St, 169; 34th St, 138 and 140 West, and 74th St, 19 West; George P. Lichtenstein against Edw. G. Lichtenstein et al., partition; attorney, E. J. Ludvigh.

1ST AV, 1,138; Sophia Muller against Dosautfi Realty Co., Inc., et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. M. Phillips.

147TH ST, 259 West; Audlow St, 139 and 141; Spring St, 58; 21st St, 36 West; 25th St, 127 and 129 West; 46th St, 229 and 231 West; 46th St, 235 and 237 West; 74th St, 149 West; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 107th St, 100.11x25; 3d Av, 368; 3d Av, 503 and 505; Division St, 57; Elizabeth Mount et al. against Richard H. Mount et al., partition; attorneys, Hamilton & Freeman.

TINTON AV, w s, 2.6 ft n of Westchester Av, 27x117.6; William L. Condit et al., as Trustees, against Joseph Dondero et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Elkus, Vogel, Gleason & Proskauer.

Bronx.

139TH ST, n s, 181.6 ft. e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Theodore J. Chabot against James Mangan et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 773; Jacob Gescheidt & Co. against William Curtis, owner and contractor.....$1,636

FRONT ST, South St., Brooklyn St. and Fulton St. Block, &c.; Globe Sash and Door Co., Inc., against Fulton Market Realty Corp., owner; Stern & Miller, contractors.....$584

115TH ST, 16 and 18 West; Thomas Gallihan, Inc., against K. C. N. T. Garage Co., Inc., owner; Jacob Silverman and Lazarus Levy, contractors.....$156

Bronx.

WHITLOCK AV, n e corner of Tiffany St, 100x149; Joseph Tessler against Square Deal Garage Co., Inc., owner and contractor.....$326

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Bronx.

FORDHAM ROAD, 337-345; Frank Ramsted against Fordham Methodist Episcopal Church et al, June 28, 1918.....$297

Manhattan to Manhattan Beach by Interboro Subway

Think what this would mean in profits to the fortunate bargain buyers at the

Absolute Auction of

400 Fully Improved Lots, 6 Handsome Dwellings,

TO-DAY

2:30 P. M. on Premises, Rain or Shine, in Large Tent

Manhattan Beach is reached by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit elevated and trolley lines.

Take Brighton Beach elevated from Brooklyn Bridge or at Borough Hall, Brooklyn. Both connect with the Interborough Subway from Manhattan and Bronx. Get off at Sheepshead Bay and transfer to Manhattan Beach trolley or by a short walk.

By trolley in Brooklyn from all east and west lines transferring to Ocean Avenue line running to Sheepshead Bay, then a few minutes' walk across Sheepshead Bay Bridge to Manhattan Beach. These trolleys can be taken at Brooklyn Bridge, Queensborough Bridge, or at the Atlantic Avenue (Brooklyn) Station of the Subway.

Automobile Routes over any of the Bridges through Prospect Park to Ocean Parkway; along Ocean Parkway to Emmons Ave. at Brighton Beach; turn left at Sheepshead Bay; and to Manhattan Beach.

Title Policies Free.
Unusually Liberal Terms.
Mortgage or Installments.
10% on Day of Sale.
Balance 2% a Month.

Savings Bank books taken on proper assignment on the purchase of lots.

Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer.
31 Nassau Street

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PRIVATE HOUSE, 308 WEST 70TH ST.

$100 Per Month. 9 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets, electric lights, steam heat, parquet floors.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Are You A Renter?

Well, then, do yourself the favor and spend Labor Day or any other day choosing the home you ARE going to buy. Do not wait until the Summer crowds from Seashore and Mountain head for the City. You have the invitation to inspect our charming homes in Mapleton Park, Brooklyn, with garage and without.

ALCO BUILDING CO., 217 Broadway. Barclay 4585.

Property Office, 226 Avenue Station of the Sea Beach Subway.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS NO. 2,211 ANDREWS AVENUE

Detached house, 60x100, 9 rooms, 2 baths; one-half block to New York University; ideal for family with children; accessible to West Side "L" or Lexington Avenue Subway. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 102 W. 72d St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens

Long Island

16 Minutes from the Heart of Manhattan

Don't Motor on Sunday

Come to Kew Gardens by electric train from Pennsylvania Station.

Real, beautiful country—Fine air. Every part easily accessible to the station—Frequent day and night train service.

New Houses of Distinction

Edgeworth Smith, *Sales Manager*
One West 34th St., N. Y.
Phone Greeley 5250
Office at Kew Gardens Station
Phone Richmond Hill 1713

NEW TWO-FAMILY HOUSES

With Driveways.

Have fifteen rooms and three baths, steam, electricity, parquet floors, decorated; all city improvements, sewers, etc.; restricted; near subway and trolleys; fare 5 cents; $10,800, cash $2,000. Open Sunday. Geo. C. Johnston, 75 Kingsland Ave., near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

HOUSE BUYERS.

You are not fair to yourselves if you fail to investigate my large list of houses.

JAMAICA-HOLLIS-QUEENS

Prices $3,000 to $30,000; Terms to Suit.

J. P. STORMS, 11 Herriman Ave., Jamaica.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy No. 26060.

Notice is given that KARL J. FREUND, individually and as a member of the copartnership firm of KARL J. FREUND & COMPANY, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, October 7th, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., then to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26081.—In Bankruptcy.—DIOP METAL AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Diop Metal and Manufacturing Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 30th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 12th, 1918, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 26152.—In Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM A. SHABEL, Bankrupt.

William A. Shabel was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 20th, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on September 12th, 1918, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE ALBERTA
Elevator Apartments
461 West 159th St.,
Corner Edgecombe

Four o'Clock Today

Owing to increased volume of Want Advertisements, those intended for the Sunday edition of The New York Times cannot be accepted if received in the Times Building after 4 P. M. today.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

106TH ST., 204 WEST.—3-room kitchenette; very choice; modern; $45. Supt.

111TH ST., 526 WEST.—Modern apartment 8 rooms, 2 baths, running through, 2 master's rooms and bath overlooking Riverside Drive; $1,196. Supt.

111TH ST., 501 WEST.—Modern elevator apartment 4 rooms, bath; $40. Supt.

123D, 435 WEST.—4 rooms, elevator; bath; possession; overlooking park; $42-$47.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,650.—Modern elevator apartment 6 rooms, bath; overlooking Cathedral of St. John; $60. Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 300. (Corner 161st.)—Eight beautiful rooms facing the Hudson; rent, $115 and $130. Inquire office.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 745, (Corner 152d.)—Elevator, 6-7 rooms; $70 up; worth investigation.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted, from Sept. 15 to Jan. 15, furnished apartment, three rooms, bath, and kitchenette, in high-class modern building, fifth floor or higher, preferably located west side, 57th to 80th St., or about Washington Square; give full details regarding furnishing. S 9 Times.

FAMILY of four (adults) desires furnished apartments in private house with good class family; 3 bedrooms and private bath, well furnished rooms required. Write full particulars to J. L. Peron, 225 5th Av.

Wanted.—Well furnished five or six-room apartment, between 73d and 96th Sts., west of Park Av., or on Central Park West, for six months or longer. Reply, with full particulars, to Apsley, 6 Wall St.

WANTED.—For 6 or 7 months, 4 or 5 room apartment, completely furnished, below 72d St., two adults; full particulars with price. A. F. Hinrichsen, 531 West 21st St. Chelsea 9240.

The Berlock Co. wish furnished and unfurnished apartments and houses, 2 to 12 rooms, $150 to $1,000 per month. Berlock Co., 46 W. 49th St. Telephone Bryant 7152.

Wanted.—Furnished apartment or small house at Kew Gardens or Forest Hills from Nov. 1 to May. Oscar Seagle, Schroon Lake, N. Y.

Wanted, furnished 4-room apartment, Sept. 1 or 15; please give full particulars, including price and length of lease. Address P F 226 Times Downtown.

LIST APARTMENTS, furnished and unfurnished, now waiting clients; all locations. Prince & Pritchard, 1 West 34th. Greeley 1574.

Wanted.—Furnished, east side, 3 or 4 rooms, with kitchenette and bath. R 47 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelor's rooms; residence of art collector; references required.

56TH, 33 EAST.—Beautiful double, single rooms; private bath; electricity; gentlemen only.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Singly, en suite, furnished or unfurnished. Phone Rhinelander 3450.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Parlor floor, corner suite, unfurnished; suitable for music teacher; large, small rooms, furnished, unfurnished.

MADISON AV., 640, (Apt. 7D.)—Beautifully furnished rooms, double and single.

West Side.

7TH AV., 2,394 (Apt. 51.)—Large, bright room, all conveniences, to refined business woman. Telephone 970 Audubon.

84TH, 62 EAST.—Nicely furnished 2 rooms, bath. Merritt, 9281 Murray Hill, before 6.

85TH ST., 19 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front parlor with alcove and bath; second floor.

87TH, 125 EAST.—Charming resident rooms, $50, $45, $25; unusual; references exchanged.

90TH, 66 WEST.—Floor, two rooms, bath; single or en suite; small room; references.

94TH, 67 WEST.—Large rooms with bath, small rooms; all modern conveniences.

96TH ST., 59 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms in private house; gentlemen.

99TH, 47 WEST.—Comfortable small, large rooms; private bath, electricity, elevator; references.

99TH ST., 66 WEST.—Very large room, with all conveniences.

100TH, 14 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also small room; gentlemen. Circle 1810.

115T, 62 WEST.—Beautiful large, small, rooms; electricity; telephone; refined; $7-$25.

116TH, 50 WEST.—Front parlor, beautifully furnished, for high-class business; reasonable.

116TH, 207 WEST.—Attractive large and single rooms; also suite; kitchen privileges. Superintendent.

117TH, 149 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; parlor floor; private bath, telephone, electricity.

119TH, 50 WEST.—Beautifully furnished double room, second floor; electricity; also basement front.

120TH, 278 WEST.—Homelike, airy rooms, suite entire floor; reasonable; gentlemen, business couple.

120TH, 134 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms, with and without private bath; every convenience; business people.

120TH, 215 WEST.—Private home; attractive suite, two rooms and bath; electricity; subway.

120TH ST., 220 WEST.—Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, running water, electricity, phone; reference.

121ST, 147 WEST.—Attractive, large room, with washroom, bath adjoining; also large hall room, bath adjacent.

121ST, 29 WEST, (near Park.)—Newly furnished single rooms, electricity. Telephone 844 Schuyler.

121ST, 124 WEST.—Large double rooms with private bath; other rooms; exclusive.

122D ST., 301 WEST, (Corner West End Av.)—Non-housekeeping suites, large and small; also single rooms, with or without baths.

122D, 58 WEST.—Attractive, cool room; electricity, shower; reasonable. Debernyz, Col. 8585.

122D, 261 WEST.—Large room, private bath; board optional.

124TH, 33 WEST.—LARGE, LIGHT ROOM, RUNNING WATER, ADJOINING BATH; STEAM HEAT; PRIVATE HOME; BREAKFAST OPTIONAL.

124TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, private bath, all conveniences; other rooms, best locality.

124TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant rooms, twin beds, running water; also smaller room.

124TH, 3 WEST.—Beautiful small, large rooms with baths; private residence; exceptional location.

125TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, large room, private bath, $14; small room, $4.50; electricity.

125TH, 14 WEST.—Large double room, adjoining bath; electricity, running water; also skylight.

125TH, 55 WEST.—Newly furnished spacious rooms, private bath, electricity, kitchenettes, $12 up.

126TH, 171 WEST.—Front room; every convenience; phone, electricity; continuous hot water.

126TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean large room, private bath, electricity, kitchen privileges; references.

126TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small; adjoining bath; running water; electricity.

126TH, 45 WEST.—Parlor floor, private bath; also smaller room, running water.

126TH, 119 WEST.—Large room with private bath; small room; reasonable.

128TH ST., 410 WEST.—Private home; beautiful light, large room for high-class people; references essential; breakfast if desired.

128TH, 221 WEST.—Large room; also front basement; each with private bath, electricity.

128TH, 122 WEST.—Attractive, large, cool room, with bath; piano, electricity, phone.

129TH, 173 WEST.—Large, small beautifully furnished rooms; electricity, bath; finely kept house.

130TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large rooms; also one single; newly decorated; all modern conveniences; quiet, exclusive house; reference.

130TH, 136 WEST.—Attractive rooms, well furnished; private bath; centrally located; references.

131ST, 149 WEST.—Large, lovely room, private bath, furnished or unfurnished; quiet, exclusive; owner's residence; business man; references.

131ST, 118 WEST.—Large room, private bath, suitable couple, during September; reasonable.

132D, 24 WEST.—Parlor suite; private bath; electricity; other rooms; refined house.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

82D, 250 WEST.—Attractive, light room; modern apartment; artistically furnished; piano. White.

83D, 15 WEST.—Light front and side room; shower bath, telephone; moderate.

84TH ST., 268 WEST. (Near West End Av.)—Attractive outside room; electricity; lavatories; elevator. Haskins.

86TH, 300 WEST.—Comfortable, airy rooms; refined environment; private house; references exchanged.

86TH, 126 WEST.—Essentially private house; atmosphere of refinement and comfort; electricity; fireplaces.

85TH, 133 WEST.—Owner will let newly furnished, attractive rooms; every convenience; references.

85TH, 138 WEST.—Rooms with private baths; also others; electricity. Schuyler 8725.

86TH, 129 WEST.—Beautiful, large front room, also other rooms; private house.

86TH, 23 WEST.

Richly furnished second-floor front room with bath; appointments, service, surroundings the finest; will let unfurnished. Schuyler 8197.

86TH, 125 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, private bath; electricity; southern exposure.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Elegant large room, private bath; also small room; electricity.

88TH, 315 WEST.

Attractive rooms in select residence; references.

88TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large room, near bath; other rooms; homelike; references.

94TH, 34 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath, electricity; quiet surroundings; owner; reference.

94TH, 17 WEST.—Furnished room; private house, occupied by owner; bath convenient.

94TH, 35 WEST.—Large room, private bath, modern conveniences.

97TH, 209 WEST, (Apt. 3A.)—Large front parlor; also attractive, bright room; high class.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Charming front suite, sunny, elevator, apt.; subway; business. Sutton.

97TH, WEST.—Well-furnished front room, private, two meals, $12. Riverside 1624.

99TH, 306 WEST.—Attractive front room, parlor; kitchen privileges; reasonable; Kear.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Light single room; telephone, elevator; gentleman; references. Clark.

106TH ST, 238 WEST, (off Broadway.)—Beautiful, airy, newly furnished room; modern elevator apartment; shower, &c. Apt. 18.

107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside, Broadway.)—Luxurious private residence suite, overlooking Hudson; double, single rooms; board optional; moderate.

108TH, 256 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large comfortable rooms, $5-$6; gentlemen. Rogers.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Attractive, airy room, adjoining bath, 7th floor.

116TH, BROADWAY.—Superior home accommodations for one or two gentlemen. Cathedral 9088.

114TH, 425 WEST.—Attractive front room; private family; references. Hagood.

116TH, (near Columbia and Riverside.)—Pleasant room with private lavatory. Morningside 6487.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Clean, well-furnished single room; running water; elevator. Broadway.

121ST ST., 501 WEST, (Morningside Heights.) — Attractive all-year location; near parks, dining rooms, restaurants and Columbia University; artistically furnished rooms; southeastern corner room, five windows, alcove, suitable for three, $12 weekly; southern front, three windows, $9; eastern front, $7; other rooms, $4, $4.50, $5; parlors, room for dancing week days and evenings; attractive social life; Broadway subway, elevated, Riverside bus; chaperons, Mrs. Young and Mrs. Lakin. Telephone 4886 Morningside.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Desirable rooms, $4.50 to $7; housekeeping suite. Seller.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Large, quiet room; southern exposure; gentleman; $3; American family; owner.

152D, 511 WEST.—Beautiful room, in private house, suitable for gentleman of refinement seeking good home.

BROADWAY, (110th.)—Elegantly furnished front room, suite, $35 month, $60 month; immediate; private Southern family. Phone 3915 Cathedral.

BROADWAY, 2,131, (74th.)—Parlor and bedroom; also single room; running water. Wardell.

CENTRAL PARK, 410 WEST.—Nicely furnished two connecting rooms; refined party. Fischer.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Nicely furnished room for refined party; private. Fischer.

CHARLES ST., 20.—One or two rooms to let; parquet floor, electricity, hot and cold water, telephone; private house; references.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 270. (Corner 171st St.)—Beautiful room, elevator apt.; no other roomer; breakfast optional. Apt. 54.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Beautifully furnished room, with bath, exclusive apartment; reasonable. Riverside 9881, Apt. 61.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Attractive small room, exclusive apartment; Riverside 9881. Call evenings. Mrs. Jewel.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—Parlor and bedroom; also single front room; breakfast. Stanhope.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 71, (79th.)—Attractive rooms, single or en suite, in refined modern house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 76.—Large, light, clean rooms, en suite or single.

WEST END AV., (98th.)—Woman will rent beautifully furnished, large corner room, lavatory, home privileges, to women of means. Riverside 4177. Morning 8-10.

WEST END AV., 275 (72nd).—Attractive rooms; also suite; private and adjoining baths.

WEST END AVE., 839 (101st)—Two-room suite, private family; running water. Kengla.

WEST END AV., 826, (100th.)—Superior bachelor accommodations, with or without bath; breakfast.

WEST END AV., 611.—Large, beautiful furnished rooms; run by Southern family.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

86TH, 23 WEST.

Parlor, bedroom, bath; electricity; maid service; exclusive residential section; appointments, surroundings finest.

74TH ST., 134 WEST.—One and two rooms, all improvements, service, high class.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Large room on Riverside Drive by two business gentlemen, permanently, between 72d and 86th Sts. Write facilities and rate, O 93 Times.

Unfurnished.

ROOM AND BATH wanted, south of 116th St.; business lady; best reference. O 100 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

61ST, 154 EAST.—Rooms, with all conveniences; table guests. Tel. Plaza 1370.

80TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Large, small rooms; excellent table; private house; telephone.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6160.

LEXINGTON AV., 342 (39th St.)—Single, double room; limited number; private residence.

West Side.

52D, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms; good table; reasonable rates; refined surroundings; references.

54 WEST 54TH ST.
Rooms with board; references.

58TH ST., 41-43-45.
Elevator.
MADISON ARMS.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, excellent table, fine service.

72D, 314 WEST, (Riverside.)—American home; transients accommodated, day or week; board optional.

72D, 228 WEST.—Elevator, steam heat, electricity; table guests; subway express; references.

72D, 267 WEST.—Double, single rooms; parlor suite; private bath; excellent table.

73D, 302 WEST, (near Riverside.)—Attractive large room, private bath; small room.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Room; private bath; switchboard; dining room opens Sept. 9.

76TH, 129 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Large, small rooms; good home for business people; table guests.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE; DESIRABLE ROOMS.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable room, attractively furnished; electricity, continuous hot water; references.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large room, private bath; medium; board; electricity; homelike; references.

82D, 134 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

86TH, 303 WEST.—Beautiful suite, two rooms and bath, in exclusive boarding house; will divide. Stein, formerly 147 Riverside Drive. Telephone Schuyler 9967.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Large rooms, suite, with bath; excellent meals; Winter reservations.

87TH, 57 WEST.—Two connecting rooms or separate; with or without furnishing; bath; telephone; electricity; excellent table; convenient; Jewish house.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable large rooms; private baths; other rooms; references; table board.

93D, (976 West End Av.)—Large rooms; running water, bath adjoining; electricity; exclusive; married couples or gentlemen; reference.

95TH 65 WEST, (The Rozelle.)—Elegantly furnished, large, small rooms; conveniences; table board.

110TH, 001 WEST.—Attractive, large room, twin beds, running water, home cooking; exclusive surroundings. Tel 6800 Morningside. Address Apt. 3 N.

118TH, 151 WEST.—Connecting or separate; private bath; electric; telephone; excellent board.

122D, 150 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; "L," subway; telephone; reference.

149TH, 544 WEST, (The Audubon); also Manhattan Av., corner 115th St. (The Columbia.)—Pleasant rooms; excellent board; every comfort. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

CONVENT AV., 414, (near 148th St.)—Large, desirable rooms.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549—Large rooms, with board; congenial surroundings; $15 weekly. Payne.

WEST END AV., 878, (105d.)—Just opened; ideal location; Hudson view; all outside, light, airy; ample closets, electricity, gas logs, open fireplaces; parquet floor; spacious parlor and dining same floor; one-two rooms, bath; meals optional; moderate.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th.)—Large, small rooms, suitable young people; excellent table.

WEST END AV., 801, (74th St.)—Couple; one flight; meals, bath, $30; single, $10.

BOARD WANTED.

Board and 3 rooms for couple with well-behaved boy of 13 and girl of 9; west side above 72d preferred. K 727 Times Downtown.

Young Hebrew-American couple, daughter 4 years, desire rooms, board, city, suburban, with private family; permanent. O 94 Times.

BY MAN AND WIFE, one, two nice rooms, with board; permanent; give full particulars. Write Permanent, 708 Columbus Av.

BREAKFAST, dinner, and good room, 14th to 59th; single gentleman. R 189 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Ocean Traffic Passing Windows.
Charming Family House of Highest Standard.
20 Minutes' Delightful Sail N. Y. Fare 5c.
Fifty Lovely Rooms, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables.
Parlors, Porches, Lawns, Comforts.
Weekly, $12-$18 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Beautiful Halcyon Hall, Howard Av., Grymes Hill. Superior accommodations; reduced rates September, October; delightful place to spend Autumn; worth investigating; charming country and marine view; vegetable garden; garage; tennis courts.

Westchester County.

A plain farmhouse offers cheery hospitality throughout the year to refined people who wish to lead a retired life during the war. Address Chichester, Croton Falls, Westchester Co., N. Y.

"Hopsin," 245 Prospect Av., Mt. Vernon.—Reservations Fall, Winter; four minutes from New Haven Station; adults only. Phone 2625.

Attractive suburban home; has large, comfortable rooms, to rent, with board. 209 Park Hill Av., Park Hill-on-Hudson, Yonkers, N. Y.

New Jersey.

BERGEN HOUSE, Ridgefield Park, N. J.—Excellent accommodations for refined people at moderate rates; on two railroads and trolley; thirty minutes from New York; steam heat, electric light, ample bathing facilities, superior table; comfortable room, with board for one, $10-$12; for two, $18-$22; ideal for those wishing to live in suburbs and avoid the city transportation crush. Telephone Hackensack 2335.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER.—By A1 Elliott-Fisher bookkeeping machine operator; salary $125. W 240 Times.

GIRL, refined, neat, Christian, with bank experience, seeks position; salary $20. Rhinelander 9937.

HOUSEKEEPER for apartment or caretaker for house; highly recommended. Gunn, 24 East 91st St.

MASSEUSE (licensed) desires patient; references. Brook, 211 West 88th. Tel. 3329 Riverside.

SECRETARY.—Young lady, executive ability, good education, desires to make connection with good office, preferably in capacity of private secretary; experienced private secretary, correspondent, accountant, stenographer; highly recommended; last position, officer of large institution. Sabbath observer. Address G. O., Box 18, 1,364 Broadway.

SECRETARY-ASSISTANT.

Do you need a wide-awake, thoroughly competent, and level-headed young woman to relieve you of much irksome detail? She is at your service; a Christian, experienced, educated and an excellent correspondent. In fact, a real assistant; salary $30 to start. R 149 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER.

Three years with Vice President, Freight Traffic Manager trunk line railroad; three years' experience steel construction lines; educated; high expert. What offer? K 475 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, nine years' experience; expert executive, handling details; $30. S 473 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER. — Do you require services experienced, capable girl? $22. S 503 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER desires work evenings or Saturday afternoons. H. L., 354 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Three years' experience; reference. Miss G. Phillips, 1,209 1st Av.

WOMAN, Danish, (35), educated, energetic ability to manage, business experience, wishes responsible position. X 262 Times Annex.

YOUNG LADY, educated, efficient, excellent typist, desires position, short hours. O 88 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER, American, 28, married, 8 years' practical experience cost payroll correspondence, desires position with future. H 20 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 132 Nassau St., Room 1221. Telephone Beekman 7300.

ACCOUNTANT is open for temporary or permanent engagement as senior or semi-senior; experienced. K 709 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Thoroughly qualified senior public accountant open for city position; $50 week. K 713 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits, $5 upward; books opened, closed. Friedlander, Beekman 996.

ASSISTANT to manager of factory, contractor, steam laundry, coal yard, by college graduate, 44; draft exempt; 22 years one concern; modest salary. Address A. M., 200 E. 23d St.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and typist desires position with reliable concern; advancement. R 161 Times.

AUDITOR AND EXECUTIVE, efficient in organization and office management, draft exempt, can accept immediate engagement. W 192 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, eight years' experience, wishes position with reliable concern. S 489 Times Downtown.

BUTLER, English, temporary, evenings and week ends; good valet; the best of references. W 201 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not an employment bureau, Society of Professional Auto Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 10278.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 24, married, eight years' experience, speaking Spanish, French, Italian, and a little English, references, wishes position private family, city, Nevares, 202 West 36th.

CHAUFFEUR.—American, married, 28, make all repairs, 12 years' experience, has been employed present position since 1910, seeks better position. Box L. R., 82 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, eight years' experience, mechanic, desires position with private family; make all repairs; good references. S 14 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married, (36;) expert driver and mechanic; 14 years' experience; best of cars; reference Wm. Schilling, Tel. Harlem 6688.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC; long experience; private or commercial. George Kehoe, 311 West 37th St.

CHEF, French-Swiss, free from the draft, best references of largest hotels in New York and abroad, wants position hotel or club, city; state salary. O 105 Times.

CLERICAL.—A man wishes situation from 6 to 10 evenings; any kind of clerical work. E. O., R 469 Times Annex.

CLERK, TYPIST; good penman; answer correspondence; salary $17. Edwards, 10 East 103d St.

COLLEGE MAN, deferred classification, wishes position; $20. Baretz, 142 South 9th St., Brooklyn.

EXECUTIVE.—Years' experience organizing plant protection, semi-military police, fire prevention, plant secret service production, and labor in plants throughout the country, open immediate engagement; no objection going out of town; highest references. K 684 Times Downtown.

HEADWAITER, 46 years, wishes position where strict attention to duties and courtesy to customers is appreciated. B 467 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORKER, general, Japanese, wants position half day. Fujita, 330 East 57th.

MAN.—Good personal appearance, age 34, married, family, now managing printing and gold stamping concern, desires position in some other line as salesman; must be permanent. R 107 Times Harlem.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER, with 10 years' experience in machine design and production management, wants position; draft Class 3D. W 212 Times.

PRIVATE SECRETARY. — POSITION AS PRIVATE SECRETARY BY HIGH-GRADE MAN OF 35; 18 YEARS' EXPERIENCE; FRENCH, ENGLISH CORRESPONDENT; MUST BE WITH LARGE CONCERN ABLE TO PAY GOOD SALARY; BEST CREDENTIALS. ROOM 712, ROBERT FULTON HOTEL.

PURCHASING AGENT, long experience essential industries; 40, married, family; $3,000. W 220 Times.

SALESMAN, 36, married, experienced selling all classes of merchandise, desires to make immediate connections; traveled Ohio, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and all Southern States; furnish best references; bond if required. R 49 Times.

SALESMAN, 42 YEARS, WITH HIGHEST ABILITY AND REFERENCES, WANTS CITY POSITION WITH LARGE, ESTABLISHED HOUSE. O 70 TIMES.

VALET, attendant, French, (25,) educated, refined; city or country; references. Valet, 552 Columbus Av.

YOUNG MAN, 23, good education, considerable business experience, desires position correspondent, assistant office manager, or secretarial duties, preferably with some war activity. K 752 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, high school education, deferred classification, cashier, selling ability, desires permanent connection. W 191 Times.

YOUNG MAN, typist, knowledge of bookkeeping, Spanish, French; $18. Reuben Forman, 122 Broome St., city.

YOUNG MAN, 21, wishes position in stock department of reliable house. Address A. Bernstein, 1,411 Longfellow Av.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, quick and accurate at figures. Apply Room 309, 111 Broadway, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

BEST & CO.,
Fifth Ave. at 35th St.,

REQUIRE

AN ADVERTISING "COPY" WOMAN

to write fashions. If you haven't had previous department store or specialty shop experience don't apply.

Applications in strict confidence.

Address by mail or in person, P. Le B.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS.

A large insurance company requires the services of clerks in its various divisions; graduates of high school only considered; state name of high school; filing clerks and sundry positions; $12 to $15 per week, according to assignment; bookkeepers, double entry; posting clerks with experience; $16 per week; prompt advancement if satisfactory. B 407 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced in double entry, ledger accounts, &c., is desired by large exporting and importing house; salary varying from $65 to $100 month; state full details, age, education, experience, and reference. S 439 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent; must possess ability to analyze difficult customers' accounts and get results through correspondence; collection correspondent not desired; the person wanted must be a real bookkeeper; $25. A 194 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—DOUBLE ENTRY.

Leading manufacturing firm requires the services of a thorough, competent bookkeeper; state experience, salary, age; competent. O 62 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced young bookkeeper; preferably with knowledge of machinery, export, and stenography; state full particulars and salary. K 784 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER; must be competent, able to take off trial balance, good penman; references required; state salary expected. B 487 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER wanted; commercial house offers position to young lady with knowledge of accountancy; write, giving experience and salary expected. A 166 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, must have at least 5 years' double entry experience. Apply 9-12, Smith Bros. Milk Co., 818 East 11th St., New York.

BOOKKEEPER. — Contracting experience, check brick, steel, lumber invoices, petty cash; salary $25; state age and references. R 164 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and typewriter, experienced on ladies' ready-to-wear. I. Bachmuth, 510 6th Av., bet. 30th and 31st.

BOOKKEEPERS and clerks wanted; some experience; state religion. K 865 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS. — First-class every respect; good references; wages $40 to $50; permanent position; country home. Apply immediately, letter or night letter telegram. E. Harris, Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y.

CHAMBERMAID.—A competent chambermaid in the country at Lawrence, L. I., until Oct. 1. Write by whom last employed to Box 454, Lawrence, L. I.

CLERKS, FEMALE.—BY A LARGE CORPORATION, A NUMBER OF YOUNG WOMEN FROM 20 TO 30 YEARS OF AGE, WITH HIGH SCHOOL OR COLLEGE EDUCATION; INTERESTING WORK AND RAPID PROMOTION TO SUPERVISING POSITIONS FOR THOSE WHO CAN MAKE GOOD; AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY; SALARY TO START DEPENDING UPON EXPERIENCE. BOX K 412 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CLERKS.—LARGE CORPORATION REQUIRES A NUMBER OF EXPERIENCED WOMEN CLERKS FOR INVENTORY WORK; AGE 22 TO 30; MUST HAVE GOOD PENMANSHIP; PLEASANT WORK; SHORT HOURS; SALARY $15; EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. A 183 TIMES.

CLERKS.—Several girls wanted in payroll and voucher department of large establishment; lunch and rest rooms; hours 9 to 5, 12 o'clock Saturday; permanent work; salary, $12; rapid advancement to those who qualify; state age, experience and education. S 443 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—COLLEGE GIRLS; $15 WEEKLY; HOURS 9 4; BIG COMPANY; QUICK ADVANCEMENT. ADDRESS, STATING COLLEGE, &c., RETZIP, P. O. BOX 50, WALL ST. BRANCH.

CLERKS, female, for general office work, ages 16 to 20, high school or college training preferred, but not a requisite; hours 9 to 5, with half holiday on Saturdays. Call at Room 315, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City.

CLERK.—American young lady; some knowledge of typewriting necessary; salary $15 to start. Apply in own handwriting, stating experience, age, and reference, K 770 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.
EXPERIENCED IN PURCHASING DEPT.
MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.,
44 RYERSON ST., BROOKLYN.

CLERK, experienced, one who is apt at figures, for work in a Wall St. bank; good salary and prospects. B 460 Times Downtown.

CLERKS; office work; will take beginners. Call at The Calculating Co., 50 Church St.

COOKS.
Employes' Lunchroom for Girls.
Young women with some lunchroom experience; permanent position; salary $11 to start. Apply to Box H 800 Times Downtown.

COST CLERK, experienced in handling costs in grain trading; state salary, experience, and education. S 469 Times Downtown.

FILE CLERKS.

A large organization doing important war work has positions open for four young women who make use of their heads as well as their hands—in other words, those who take a genuine interest in the work to be done and do it intelligently. Your pay will depend largely upon your ability and capacity for work. A 192 Times.

FILE CLERKS, young women, by a large corporation, where industry, loyalty and intelligence will be rewarded; reply own handwriting, giving age, experience, if any, and salary requested. Address P. O. Box 802, Madison Square Station.

FILE CLERKS by large corporation, a number of girls from 16 to 20 years of age, with grammar school education; good working condition and splendid opportunity for advancement; good pay. Box K 409 Times Downtown.

FRENCH TEACHERS wanted for a School of Languages; knowledge of English not required; apply in French, by letter only, stating age, birthplace, studies made, references, &c., and state if they could leave for other cities. Berlitz School, 48 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Female.

FOR MECHANICAL WORK.

by a large corporation, women 20 to 28 years of age, with mechanical ability for interesting work under splendid conditions; knowledge of elemental electricity and some experience desirable, but not essential. Opportunities for advancement unusual to those who can make good K 413 Times Downtown.

GIRLS!

KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING.
WE NEED YOUR HELP!

If you can fill one of the following positions and are not engaged on Government work, CALL AT ONCE.

CLERKS.

College graduates who have had some business experience preferred. Good salary, advancement.

CLERKS.

High school graduates who have had business experience preferred; good salary; advancement.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.

Good opportunity for experienced operator; must be accurate and good speller. Good salary, advancement.

TYPISTS.

Must be experienced, accurate, and good spellers. Advancement. Good salary.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
Near West St., six blocks south of 14th.

GIRLS.

WOMEN.

PART TIME WORK.

We are offering to girls and women an excellent opportunity for those who cannot give their full time to fill positions five afternoons per week, from 1 P. M. until 5:30 P. M.

We are interested in securing typists, clerical workers, wrappers, and general workers who can work during these hours.

Call at once.

CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
25 Washington St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

GIRLS—GIRLS

BETWEEN 20-35 YEARS,

TO LEARN TO READ

BLUE PRINTS AND USE MICROMETERS.

E. W. BLISS CO.,
76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

Employment Department open all day.

GIRLS

TO FOLD AND INSERT CIRCULARS.
GOOD SALARY.
CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT.

GREENSTEIN-PELZ,

16TH ST., IRVING PLACE.

GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN.
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

Requires 100 packers, 50 labelers and 100 utility helpers for packing and manufacturing department; experience not necessary; splendid opportunity for advancement; permanent position; good pay. Apply Employment Office all day, 85 10th Av. and 15th St.

GIRLS.—Wholesale importing house requires the services of several girls in their silk, lace and chiffon departments; must have experience in measuring goods and waiting upon customers; good position and advancement; all applications strictly confidential. Address, giving full particulars, R 123 Times.

GIRL for addressing, large publishing house; experience necessary; hours 8:30 to 4:30; $8 and $9 a week. Leslie-Judge Co., 225 5th Av.

GIRL for record work; good penman; one with bookkeeping experience preferred; permanent position; $60 monthly. A 191 Times.

HIGH SCHOOL OR COLLEGE GRADUATES.

On account of new draft law we have a number of good positions open for women interested in science, especially electricity, and with mechanical ability; working conditions pleasant and splendid opportunities for advancement to those who will apply themselves and have the necessary knowledge and ability; good pay while being given a course of training; an immediate increase to those who will satisfactorily complete the course. K 594 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER, not over 40, for man and wife, no children; must be fond of and know how to care for cats and dogs; located in beautiful and healthful Sullivan County; must be strictly temperate; treated as an equal, not as a menial; give all information in first letter, including wages; a good home for the right person. Address Home, X 253 Times Annex.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a working housekeeper in country home for girls. X 223 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORKER, white girl, assist care little girl, age 7; no washing; good home; references. Call Saturday or Sunday morning, between 9 and 1, Apt. 67, 66 Fort Washington Av., 162d St.

KEY PUNCH OPERATOR; must have at least one year's experience; wanted at once in tabulating department. E. R. Squibb & Sons, 78 Beekman St.

MILLINERY SALESWOMAN, EXPERIENCED, ACCUSTOMED TO HIGH-CLASS TRADE. A 161 TIMES.

MILLINERS, FIRST-CLASS; LONG SEASON AND HIGHEST SALARY PAID. B. J. CURRAN, 57 EAST 56TH.

MILLINERY PREPARERS wanted; long season. Ladies' Hat Store Co., 3,616 Broadway.

MODEL.—Attractive, graceful girl, size 36, for special order department. Apply at once, J. M. Gidding & Co., 564 5th Av.

NEAT GIRL for general housework; no laundry. Box 35, Hartsdale, N. Y. Phone 2157 White Plains.

NURSE for two children. Telephone Fordham 490-J, between 11 and 5.

OFFICE
HELP.

The following experienced office help wanted:

STENOGRAPHERS,
TYPISTS,
ELLIOTT FISHER OPERATORS, (two.)
COMPTOMETER OPERATOR.

Apply Employment Department

WRIGHT-MARTIN
AIRCRAFT CORPORATION,
New Brunswick, N. J.

OFFICE ASSISTANT; must be neat penman, quick at figures; give full particulars. K 669 Times Downtown.

RENTING AGENT for high-class apartment house; must have held similar position. Apply Office, 2,596 Broadway. (99th St.)

SALESWOMAN with good following among New York office and retail trade, can connect with high-class and exclusive gown and dress manufacture; commission basis only. Apply Friday or Tuesday, Charles Hammer, 341 5th Av.

SALESWOMEN.—Shoe saleswomen with experience wanted. Frank Bros., 588 5th Av.

STATISTICAL FILING CLERK, familiar with Library Bureau files, for Government work in Washington; salary up to $1,400 a year. Apply between 12 and 1 Saturday, American Social Hygiene Association, 105 West 40th St., City.

STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLY salesladys to sell inside on the floor; large retail stationery store; permanent position; good salary; must be experienced. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

STATISTICIAN.—Girl accustomed to working at statistics, with speed and accuracy; position offers splendid opportunity to girl possessing ambition as well as qualifications mentioned; salary $15-$18.

STERN BROTHERS,

WEST 42D STREET,

REQUIRE TALL, NEAT GIRLS, 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, TO ACT AS STOCK GIRLS. APPLY AFTER

Employers seeking help may deposit with the American District Telegraph Company at office rates advertisements for insertion in The New York Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS, TOOLMAKERS, 75c. PER HOUR.

Expert instrument and toolmakers, with thorough knowledge of their business, will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that overtime.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT.

Young married man wanted to do laboratory work in connection with Government contract; applicants must have some practical experience and equivalent vocational school training; good opportunity.

SPERRY GYROSCOPE CO., MANHATTAN BRIDGE PLAZA, B'KLYN.

LARGE dry goods concern wants a young married man as assistant to the head of a department; must be neat appearing, smart cut, willing to work, ambitious, and have knowledge of bookkeeping. Address A. Y. M., P. O. Box 12, Station Y, giving age, salary expected, and references.

LATHE HANDS

WHO UNDERSTAND HOW TO RUN 36-INCH MACHINES; MUST UNDERSTAND MICROMETER AND BE OF HUSKY BUILD.

MUST BE CITIZENS.

E. W. BLISS CO.,

76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

LOCOMOTIVE BUILDER

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

THE BEST AVAILABLE LOCOMOTIVE BUILDER IN THE COUNTRY.

ONLY THE HIGHEST GRADE MAN WANTED. MUST BE CAPABLE OF PRODUCING LOCOMOTIVES FROM START TO FINISH WITH UTMOST EFFICIENCY.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN TO HELP HIS GOVERNMENT WIN THE WAR.

UNLESS YOU KNOW THAT YOU ARE CAPABLE IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE, PLEASE DON'T ANSWER.

A NEW ORGANIZATION. ALL CORRESPONDENCE STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

X 225 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN wanted with some technical experience, able to read blueprints in correspondent sales work, by old established concern dealing in iron and steel products; moderate salary to start; good future as become experienced; state experience, age, references, salary expected. K 796 Times Downtown.

MAN—Young or middle-aged, for general office duties; Christian firm, wholesale coal office; stenographer preferred; must be good penman; excellent opportunity. B 507 Times Downtown.

MAN, MIDDLE-AGED, WANTED IN SHIPPING DEPARTMENT OF PUBLISHING HOUSE; EXPERIENCED PACKER. WRITE BOX 105, MADISON SQUARE POST OFFICE, NEW YORK CITY.

MAN, unmarried, to teach grammar and first-year high subjects. Write (don't call) to Kyle School, Irvington, N. Y.

MECHANICAL SUPERINTENDENT.

GOVERNMENT WORK.

A large Eastern corporation working exclusively on GOVERNMENT WORK is desirous of obtaining an A1 Mechanical Superintendent to take general charge of tool and gauge manufacturing and maintenance and installation of machinery and equipment. Write fully in detail, giving experience, age, and salary expected.

This is a responsible position and only the applications of competent executives will be considered.

Experience in small arms ammunition manufacture desired, but not absolutely necessary.

Address, giving phone number, X 250 Times Annex.

MEN WANTED.—SEVERAL INTELLIGENT, ENERGETIC MEN TO LEARN OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING; INSTRUCTION WILL BE GIVEN TO THE RIGHT MEN WITHOUT COST TO THEM, AND IF THEY PROPERLY MEASURE UP TO REQUIREMENTS THEY CAN OBTAIN PERMANENT POSITIONS AT GOOD WAGES AT THESE WORKS. APPLY PERSONALLY AT THE MAIN OFFICE OF THE DAVIS-BOURNONVILLE COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

MEN AND BOYS

can earn good wages on piecework basis or weekly salary, as preferred, delivering telegrams, at our various offices, with or without uniform. Apply, with recommendation,
AMERICAN DISTRICT TEL. CO.,
33 Park Place.

MEN

for various clerical positions; must be exempt from military service; Apply
HENRY BONNEBORN & CO.,
321 6TH AV.
Licensed U. S. E. S. Permit No. 14.

MEN, experienced on gasoline engines, to inspect on construction and maintenance of aviation motors; 45-hour week; advancement if suitable. See Mr. Van Muffling, Head Instructor, Y. M. C. A. Airplane School, 240 West 53d St.

MEN, experienced, single preferred, for Government work in Washington; capable of taking charge of mimeograph and multigraph work; mention salary and draft classification. Address Mimeograph, Box 48, Long Island City.

MILLINERY SALESMAN.—Misses' and children's hat house, with good following among jobbers and big department store buyers; this is a big proposition for right party; salary and commission; give full particulars in letter; strictly confidential. C. S., 264 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

METHODS MAN.

A young man whose personality, as well as experience, will qualify him for interviewing various supervisors, a man with experience along lines of industrial engineering is most desired; draft exempt.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. BRAKEMEN AND FIREMEN. Apply Employment Car, 132d St., Willis Av., Bronx.

OFFICE HELP WANTED.

EXPERIENCED

STENOGRAPHERS, TYPISTS.

Apply Employment Department, WRIGHT-MARTIN AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, New Brunswick, N. J.

OFFICE BOYS.

A large, reliable Christian corporation has positions for several bright, intelligent, well-recommended boys of good habits having a public or high school education; this is an unusual opportunity to learn the marine insurance brokerage business in which there is a most promising future; address, own handwriting, stating nationality; salary to start $9 and quick advancement. K 721 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY and MAIL CLERK wanted by a large manufacturer; two young men to start in as office boys; splendid opportunity for advancement; state age and salary expected. K 753 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY; good writer; hard worker; one experienced in handling outgoing mail; state salary and full particulars. K 783 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, 14-16, for large corporation; must be neat and willing; excellent opportunity for advancement; $35 monthly. R 111 Times.

OFFICE BOY wanted, who understands ticker quotations, in uptown office; salary $10. Answer by letter, Broker, O 76 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Grammar school graduate, ability to use typewriter, some experience. Apply Saturday, 9 to 10, Room 710, 70 5th Av.

OFFICE BOYS.—Bright and energetic boys wanted; salary $8 per week. Apply 19th floor, Flatiron Building.

OFFICE BOY, over 16; good chance for advancement; call in person. Hamilton & Hansell, Inc., 13 Park Row.

OFFICE BOY wanted; growing concern; good pay; steady. Write A 143 Times.

OFFICE BOY, bright and energetic; good opportunity. B 509 Times Downtown.

OILERS

FOR ENGINE ROOM.

CITIZENS ONLY.

E. W. BLISS CO.,

76 54TH ST., BROOKLYN.

PACKARD TRUCK DRIVER—Steady job right man; bring references. Thomas & Buckley Hoisting Co., 310 West 65th St.

PAINT MIXERS wanted; big pay and fine working conditions. Apply Tuesday at factory, 247 Bush St., near Hamilton Av., Brooklyn. Union Paint Co.

PIANO MAKER APPRENTICE.

Reliable young man, handy with tools and with some mechanical knowledge; good position and chance of advancement to the right party. Apply to Foreman Sayler, Steinway Hall, 109 East 14th.

PORTERS.

STRONG, HEALTHY MEN; STEADY POSITION; GOOD PAY; GOOD CONDITIONS.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St. 6 blocks south of 14th St.

PORTER wanted. Apply 1,774 Amsterdam Avenue.

PRINTING.—Young man, (19,) with knowledge of printing, who understands sizes and weights of paper. Mr. Katz, Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

RENTING MAN for high-class apartment house; must have held similar position. Apply Office, 2,596 Broadway, (98th St.)

REPORTER wanted by a Massachusetts newspaper to work in that State. Address X 214 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, competent and dependable, to care for local jobbing and best retail trade, popular military novelties line; must have full details of selling experience and be recommended by mercantile references; salary. Address by letter only C. L. C., 514 Presbyterian Building.

SALESMAN with good following among New York office and retail trade can connect with high-class and exclusive gown and dress manufacturer; commission basis only. Apply Friday and Saturday, Charles Hammer, 341 5th Av.

SALESMEN to sell motor truck stock; liberal commission; must be snappy and used to earning big money; "advance money" and "salary grabbers" not wanted. 110 West 40th, Room 1101.

SALESMAN.—Representative line kid and fabric gloves, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and all Southern States; can be handled nicely as side line; commission basis. A 185 Times.

SALESMEN, capable selling stock; magazine or insurance experience; salary, commission, and bonus. A 66 Times.

SALESMAN in an import and export house; fancy goods experienced man preferred; salary. K 650 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN wanted to sell Italian groceries; Italian preferred; commission basis. Star Provision Co., 213 East 120th St.

SALESMAN wanted to sell cotton goods to the coat trade; salary and commission. O 72 Times.

SALESMEN.—Shoe salesmen wanted, with experience. Frank Brothers, 588 5th Av.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced in large manufacturing business; must have referred military classification; state age, experience, and salary expectation. K 744 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMAN, experienced; good salary for right man. Apply L. Weiss, 451 Broadway, Bayonne, N. J.

SODA DISPENSERS, three, steady job, good pay. Apply soda fountain, centre of Hudson Terminal Concourse, 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper, American, draft exempt, by large manufacturing company doing essential work; fine opportunity to develop; steady future for young man of ability in modern office methods; state age, experience, and salary expected. K 780 Times Downtown.

STOCK ROOM CLERK.

Experienced man capable of taking charge of receiving department and general stores; age over 31; state nationality, experience, and salary expected. A. Z., 27 Times.

STOCK HEAD wanted; draft exempt; experienced in embroidery, lace, and silk line; excellent opportunity. In reply state experience and salary expected, Box 82, 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STOCK CLERK, large retail stationery store; must be experienced; permanent position, good salary. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

STOCK CLERK for automobile truck company; state age, experience, salary. B 465 Times Annex.

STORE SALESMAN.—Young man, American, with some mechanical or shop experience; excellent opportunity toward advancement for capable man; $18 to start; state age, reference, and experience. K 769 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PRODUCTION.

Large manufacturing plant employing 4,000 men and women has position open for Superintendent of Production.

Must be first-class executive and have made good in similar position.

Work consists of metal stamping and drawing small parts and assembling in large quantities requiring close inspection and high type of supervision.

Reply fully, giving age, experience, and salary required. X 247 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT and Renting Agent, office and club building, over 45; should be handy with tools; good opportunity right man. C 110 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT

for large plant manufacturing U. S. Army uniforms wanted; men with experience only need apply; must be capable of handling foremen and help, be responsible for quality and production, and must be familiar with sectionizing work; state salary and references. S. T., Box 224 Times Downtown.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Wanted, high-class boiler plant superintendent to act as assistant in responsible charge of a very large boiler plant near Nashville, Tenn. Address reply to Room 848, Du Pont Building, Wilmington, Del.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted, high class, to act as assistant in responsible charge of large power plant operations near Nashville, Tenn.; must have experience with power generation, compressed air, hydraulic pumping equipment and general power practice. Address reply to Room 848, Du Pont Building, Wilmington, Del.

SUPPLY

OUR

SOLDIERS

WITH WAR MATERIAL
WILL YOU DO YOUR PART?
WE NEED MEN WHO
ARE NOT ALREADY ENGAGED
ON GOVERNMENT WORK AND
CAN FILL ONE OF THE FOLLOWING
POSITIONS:

BOYS TO WORK NIGHTS.

(Must be 18 years of age.)

PORTERS.

PACKERS.

MILLWRIGHT.

(Must read blue prints.)

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

TOOLMAKERS.

GLASS BLOWING APPRENTICES.

JUNIOR MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Must be graduate mechanical engineer and have had 2 or 3 years' experience, preferably along maintenance lines.

TOOL DESIGNERS.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.

BOOKKEEPER.

COAL PASSER.

OILER.

ARMATURE WINDER.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE STREET, Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TEACHERS, French, wanted for a school of languages; knowledge of English not required. Apply in French by letter only, stating age, birthplace, studies made, references, &c., and state if they could leave for other cities. Berlitz School, 30 West 34th St.

TIMEKEEPER, experienced, for marine painters; good salary to competent man. Telephone Rector 4146 for interview Tuesday.

TOOLMAKERS.
INSTRUMENT MAKERS.

Expert instrument and toolmakers, with thorough knowledge of their business, will receive the above rate to start; Government work; 48-hour week; anything over that overtime.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TOOLMAKERS.

MUST BE A1 MEN.

CITIZENS ONLY.

E. W. BLISS CO.,

76 54TH STREET, B'KLYN.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN

on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

TYPISTS,

on factory orders, familiar with dictation; some experience necessary; good opportunity. 83 North 10th St., Brooklyn.

USHER.—An elderly retired man can find a pleasant and permanent position as usher in Government office downtown at $50 a month. B 623 Times Downtown.

WANTED,

STATION MEN AND TRAINMEN,

AGES 21 TO 55,

SUBWAY AND ELEVATED DIVISIONS,

INTERBOROUGH RAPID

TRANSIT CO.

APPLY

ROOM 1233, 165 BROADWAY,

9 A. M. TO 5 P. M., DAILY,

EXCEPT SUNDAY.

YOUNG MAN

with knowledge of typewriting required in showroom of furniture manufacturer; excellent opportunity for competent party. August Casiraghi, Inc., 42d St. and 1st Av.

WRIGHT-MARTIN

AIRCRAFT CORP.

REQUIRE AT ONCE ON WAR WORK

TOOLMAKERS.
Toolroom Machinists and Grinder Hands.
Tool Temperer.

FOREMEN for the following departments:
Crankshaft Turning Dept.,
Internal Grinding Dept.,
Crankshaft Grinding Dept.,
Camshaft Turning Dept.

JOB SETTERS for the following:
Fox Lathes,
Acme.
J. & L.,
Gisholt,
Milling Machines,
Gridley Single Spindle,
Warner & Swasey,
Job setters for Crankshafts.

EXPERT MACHINISTS
Crankshaft Straighteners,
Engine Lathe Hands,
Universal Grinders,
Heald Grinder Hands,
P. & J. Operators,
Tread Milling Hand,
Gisholt Operator,
Hand Screw Machine Operator,
J. & L. Operators,
Fox Lathe,
First-class Machinist.

DEMONSTRATORS (EXPERT) who thoroughly understand the machining on the following work:
Camshafts,
Crankshafts,
Gisholt,
Pistons,
Universal Grinders,
Acme and Gridley Automatics,
Punch Press,
Wood Pattern Makers.

IF NOT NOW EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK APPLY AT ONCE.

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT,

BORDEN AND STARR AVS.,

LONG ISLAND CITY.

Directions to Long Island plant: Take Queensboro subway from Grand Central Station, N. Y., and get off at Jackson Av. Take car at Borden Av. to plant.

Or to

representative at U. S. Employment Offices,

22 East 22d St., NEW YORK CITY; 171 HUNTER AV., (BRIDGE PLAZA,) LONG ISLAND CITY; 310 Jay St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOIN THE ARMY OF HOME PRODUCTION.

BUY W. S. S. REGULARLY.

License Filed U. S. E. S. Permit No. 77.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WAREHOUSE MEN.

STRONG, HEALTHY MEN TO DO PORTER WORK IN OUR WAREHOUSES; HIGH PAY; STEADY WORK.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., Near West St. 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN,

pleasing personality; must be quick to get to action; must have a thorough office experience, a fair education, and draft exempt; salary will depend upon the applicant's ability and experience; permanent position.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MEN. — Opportunity to learn a good trade, electrical wiring and testing; positions are permanent; good salaries to start; advancement according to ability; men of sixteen years or over are eligible. Apply by mail. L 349 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN

to work nights on vacuum pumps; no experience necessary.

WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC., 57 BETHUNE ST., near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th St.

YOUNG MAN to operate switchboard and assist in office of an apartment hotel; good wages and a steady position to right party. Apply with references to manager, Joseph Apartments, 205 West 101st St.

YOUNG MAN capable of teaching military drill thoroughly, athletics, and play piano. Apply Headmaster, Sheldon School for Boys, R. F. D. 1, Hackensack, N. J.

YOUNG MAN for shipping department. French, Shriner & Urner, 1,263 Broadway.

Instruction.

MEN—ADVANCE YOURSELVES NOW. Accountants are needed by the Government and in business. Send for details of training to prepare you for exceptional positions; no previous knowledge of bookkeeping required; Write today for Bulletin 40. F. P. Lamphear, 215 West 23d St., N. Y., or C. W. Stowell, 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—America is now demanding hundreds of trained men; one of the essentials is good English; can you qualify? Free booklet "Your English" will enable you to determine; it also suggests the method for overcoming defects. Write for Booklet 73, Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N.Y.

MEN WANTED to learn a paying professional trade, Mechanical Dentistry. Splendid opportunities for trained men. Practical work all through. Perfectly equipped laboratories. Call or write. West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, Dept. B., 26 West 45th St., New York.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the ACCOUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 25, which gives details of training needed. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

AIRPLANE MECHANICS.—Instruction day or evening; qualifying for Government or factory work. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

WRITE ME for instructions regarding Civil Service examinations; can qualify you. K 621 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ABBOTT DETROIT chummy roadster; latest model, with wire wheels; like new. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727.

AMPLEX, a seven-passenger touring car, costing $5,000, will be sold 10% original cost to liquidate a debt; equipped with Westinghouse shock absorbers, costing over $275; new tire equipment worth over $300; thoroughly overhauled; runs perfectly; extraordinary chance to secure beautifully running car; demonstration gladly given. Superior Garage, 210 West 76th St. Schuyler 9070.

APPERSON 1916 4-passenger chummy roadster; condition excellent; exceptional buy. Behrman Motor Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

BUICK 1916 CABRIOLET.
Beautiful condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

BUICK 1918-1917 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC Victoria, 1917 model; excellent condition. Mr. J. J. Barrett, 141 South Lexington Av., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 2483-R.

CADILLAC 1917 COUPE, 4-PASS.
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

CADILLAC 1918 SUBURBAN.
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

FORD roadster, something different from anything else; a classy and speedy little car. Scharlin Bros., 238 East 20th St.

HAYNES 1918 TOURING CAR, model 33; practically new; mechanically O. K.; paint without a scratch; all standard equipment, with some extras; open for mechanical inspection and demonstration. On exhibition at THE BRIGHTON, 1,077 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

HUDSON 1916, seven-passenger touring car, perfect condition, has run 8,000 miles. Can be seen by appointment at 107 West 138th St., N. Y. Telephone Chelsea 3434, Mr. Dale.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX SEDAN, 1916, for sale; 1917 Hudson Super-Six speedster; both in good mechanical condition. Charles Clapper, Newburg, N. Y. Phone 785.

HUPMOBILE 1916, 5-PASSENGER.
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

KING 8, 1918, light 7 passenger, $775. Phone Owner, 422 Main.

LANCIA SEDAN. LIKE NEW.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

MARMON 41, 1916, seating seven; Bosch starter, wire wheels; bargain; A1 condition. P. O. Box 24, Rosebank, S. I.

MARMON 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER.
10 West 60th St. Columbus 5078.

MARMON LIMOUSINE. ALMOST NEW.
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

MARMON 1917 sedan, like new throughout. Call at 112 West 52d St.

MERCER raceabout, 1914, perfect condition; has self-starter, speedometer, 6 new tires, and tools, bumper, shock absorbers, many extras; classy and speedy car; will demonstrate; trade for high-class 4-passenger car. Scharlin Bros., 238 East 20th St.

MERCER, 22-72; unusually fine condition; guaranteed mechanically perfect; 2 extra wire wheels. Mooney Motors, 665 5th Av. Phone Plaza 9236.

OVERLAND, Country Club model; $475. Sunmaid top; wire wheels. 1,930 Broadway.

PACKARD "6-48" RUNABOUT
AT AUCTION,
Today, Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.,
At COLUMBIA STORAGE WAREHOUSES,
60 West 67th St.
Estate Sale, sold by order of the Executors,
DANIEL R. KENNEDY, Auctioneer.

PACKARD 1915, 3-38, seven-passenger touring car; bargain. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PAIGE 1918 roadster; disappearing seats in rear; practically brand-new. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

PACKARD 1917 BROUGHAM LIMOUSINE
WALLACE, 236 WEST 59TH ST.

PIERCE-ARROW "66" TOURING.
This car is the latest model built, and is handsomely equipped with slip covers, tonneau, windshield, two extra tires mounted, tire covers, tools, &c.; same looks like a brand-new car, and is guaranteed to be in perfect mechanical condition, having been driven only 6,300 miles; to duplicate this car would cost $7,400; will sell at a genuine bargain to quick purchaser.
BURRELLE, 1,680 BROADWAY.

RAMBLER touring car, 1918; U. S. L. starter; perfect condition; $400. Timmis, Jamaica Estate. Telephone 401 Jamaica.

SCRIPPS BOOTH, self starter, electric lights; late model; $375. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Phone Circle 3727.

STEARNS KNIGHTS
OVERHAULED AND GUARANTEED.
1917 Cloverleaf, 8 cylinder.
1917 7 passenger, 8 cylinder. Reasonable
1917 5 passenger, 4 cylinder. prices.
1916 5 passenger, 4 cylinder.
Also Limousines and Landaulets.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.,
415 West 58th St. Columbus 7600.

STEARNS KNIGHT late 1917 four-cylinder five-passenger touring; bargain. Ask for Driscoll's car. Baum, 415 West 58th.

STUTZ 1918, 4-passenger, 10 days old; equal to brand-new automobile; including two brand-new extra Goodyear shoes, mounted. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

STUTZ, 1917 touring, and Packard 3-38; both cars in excellent condition and guaranteed like new; bargain. Park Plaza Garage, 920 Union St., Brooklyn.

STUTZ, 1918, 16-valve, 6-passenger car; mechanical condition guaranteed; practically new. Mooney Motors, Inc., 665 5th Av. Phone Plaza 9236.

STUTZ late 1917 roadster, like new, mechanically perfect; reasonable. Phone Intervale 1827.

WINTON MODEL 35; light six touring car; overhauled and repainted; fully guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th Street.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

I WILL NOT be responsible for any debts incurred by my wife, Rosie Sharefkin.
JOSEPH SHAREFKIN, 2,254 7th Av.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
No war tax on used cars.
CRANE SIMPLEX TOURING.
FIAT (30) Sedan, foreign; latest importation.
1918 CADILLAC town car.
1918 BUICK Little "6" roadster.
1918 CHANDLER touring.
1918 HUPMOBILE touring; like new.
1918 MITCHELL touring.
1918 CHANDLER Chummy roadster.
1918 CHALMERS touring; new; big discount.
1917 MARMON touring.
1917 CADILLAC town car.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH coupe.
1917 STUTZ speedster.
1917 NATIONAL touring.
1917 PEERLESS touring.
1916 STUTZ roadster; practically new.
1916 STUTZ speedster; Bearcat.
1917 OVERLAND Little "6" sedan.
TRUCKS; TRUCKS.
PACKARD, 3½ TON.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
227 WEST 58TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
No war tax on used cars.
Phone 607-668 Circle.

DON'T RIDE SUNDAY.

Buy W. S. S. instead of GAS.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
1,700 Broadway.

1917 Cunningham, 6-pass., like new....$3,500
1917 Stutz Special, Victoria top, disc wheels 2,350
1917 Hudson 4-pass., sedan, like new.. 1,900
1917 Hudson Special, Boat Body..... 1,700
1916 Stutz Roadster, wire wheels..... 1,200
Mercedes Special Speedster..... 1,200
1917 Cole Chummy Roadster, like new.. 850

You can't go wrong if you buy from me. Be sure it's Harris,

1,700 BROADWAY.

USED CHANDLER.
Overhauled, refinished. Ninety-day guarantee.
USED CARS.

Model	17-B	7	passenger touring.
"	17	7	" touring.
"	17-B	4	" coupe.
"	16	3	" cabriolet.
"	16	7	" touring.
"	17-B	7	" sedan.
"	17	7	" limousine.

OTHER MAKES.
1916 7 passenger Marmon touring, 6 wire wheels and tires.
D. E. worm drive one-ton truck.
BRADY MURRAY MOTORS CORPORATION,
62d Street and Broadway.

PACKARD 2-25 touring.
PACKARD 1-38 landaulet.
PACKARD 30 landaulet and touring.
MARMON 1917 7-passenger touring.
CHEVROLET 1918 8-cylinder touring.
STANDARD 1918 7-passenger touring.
NATIONAL 1917 limousine.
WINTON 1916 limousine, extra touring body.
HUDSON 1916 6-40 Sedan.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.
(BROOKLYN BRANCH,)
172 MALBONE ST., BROOKLYN,
Near Bedford Av. Phone Flatbush 8384.

CHANDLER BARGAIN.
'18 CHANDLER touring demonstrator.
'18 CHANDLER touring; excellent condition.
'18 CHANDLER chummy roadster; like new.
'16 CHANDLER touring; 7 passenger.
'15 LEO 5 passenger, sedan top.
'15 HUPP, Summer and Winter tops.
'15 CHALMERS 5-passenger touring.
HUDSON BOULEVARD GARAGE,
1,846 Boulevard, Jersey City.
Phone Bergen 196.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS, Reconditioned & guaranteed by the Manufacturer. WILLYS OVERLAND, INC., Broadway and 50th St.

FOR SALE.—Two envelopes and two inside curtains for Cadillac car. X 209 Times Annex.

Motor Trucks.

ATTENTION!—Motor trucks, 1, 1½, 2, 3½, 5, and 7 tons capacity; also exceptional bargains in slightly used trucks; will sell on easy terms to reliable parties and give steady employment at liberal rates to purchasers; preference given to owner drivers; immediate deliveries. Wilson Motor Truck Corporation of New York, 1,457 Broadway, at 42d St. Telephone Bryant 5685.

TRUCKS.—WILL SELL 3½ AND 5 TON MOTOR TRUCKS ON EASY TERMS AND GIVE GOOD PAYMENT CONTRACT FOR ONE YEAR. CALL ROOM 2007, 220 WEST 42D ST.

TRUCKS.—Will sell 3½ and 5 ton trucks on deferred payment plan to responsible parties, and give yearly contract for work. 1,457 Broadway, Room 903.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service, sensible rates. C. M. & G. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

BILTMORE AUTO RENTING COMPANY. LIMOUSINES AND TOURING CARS. Latest models; clean and reliable service. PHONE MURRAY HILL 2806.

PACKARDS.—1917 twin sixes exclusively, landaulet, touring; hour, monthly. Wilmarth. Tel. Columbus 8050.

PACKARD, (twin sixes,) Pierce-Arrows; hour or season. Muldoon, 254 West 68th. Phones Columbus 2151-7261.

PACKARD landaulet hire; owner drives. Lenox 385. Home phone Intervale 3722. Boltin.

Automobile for hire, 7-passenger limousine; hour, day, week. Brocker, Melrose 67.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED to rent an auto for my brother, who is in camp at Pelham Bay; light car preferred, and car will have the best of care; kindly give full particulars in answering. X 238 Times Annex.

TOURING CAR wanted; when writing give model, with full details, seating capacity, &c., also maker's number, and state positive condition, which must be guaranteed. R 81 Times.

Wanted.—Very small light Renault, Isotta, Fiat, Pougeot, &c.; must be in good mechanical shape and cheap for spot cash; give full description and price. X 257 Times Annex.

Cars on consignment wanted; Beautiful Broadway showroom; we can get you highest prices, or will buy for cash. Behrman Motors Corp., 1,746 Broadway. Circle 3727.

WANTED.—Late model Fiat touring; good condition essential. Address W. S., 109 Times.

LIGHT chummy roadster wanted, second hand; must be bargain. Thomas R. Lombard, 45 Hillside Road, Elizabeth.

Wanted, 5 or 7 passenger car in excellent condition; must be reasonable; no dealers. Phone Bay Ridge 7753.

High-grade car wanted immediately; no dealers. Mooney Motors, 665 5th Av.

WANTED AUTOS; SPOT CASH READY; all makes bought. Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway.

FORD or any small car; reasonable price; state particulars. N 522 Times Harlem.

CASH WAITING.—Anything from Fords to Rolls-Royce. Karp, phone Circle 5322.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD AUTO STORAGE, 136 West 52d, Randall Building; cars may be used at any time; low rates.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 20 REASONS 20 Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. at Broadway. Write today for Catalogue 1.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write 235 West 50th St. for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C.A., Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Special classes for ladies.

COMPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, Practical, Reliable, Moderate, Efficient Instruction, Women's Classes. Phone Circle 1754. 231 W. 58TH ST.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PARTNER WANTED.—Lady will sell one-half interest in 8 elegantly furnished apartments for $1,500; 59th St.-5th Av.; share profit $300 monthly; have 5-year leases. Phone Cathedral 3915.

Party will sell outright four elegantly furnished apartments and 5-year leases; all now rented; income $350 month; 59th St.-5th Av.; all in high-class houses, for $4,000; immediate possession. Phone Cathedral 3915.

Married man, open for a business proposition, either jobbing or manufacturing; willing to invest a few thousand dollars in an A-1 paying business. Advice as to all details, S 3 Times.

Will finance or buy interest in plant manufacturing Government essentials; state your proposition in first letter; no brokers or schemers. P. L., 266 Times Downtown.

Business man will represent or enter legitimate business; knowledge advertising. R 152 Times.

Business Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of METROPOLITAN FEATURES, INC., will be held at the temporary office of the company, at 1,476 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Room 519, on the 20th day of September, 1918, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing four Directors for the ensuing year and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
HENRY F. BLUMFIELD, Stockholder.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Following to Camp Greenleaf:
Scott, Capt. W. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cooley, R. O.	Ljungberg, D. G.
Ravn, B.	Royer, D. J.
Smith, R. H.	Klein, H. N.
Wilkinson, G. M.	Ackermann, H. W.
Yenerich, C. O.	

Following to Camp Custer:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Cray, E. J.	Kincaid, J. O.
Curtiss, E. J.	Kuehner, H. M.
Farris, R. C.	Marsh, A. D.
Fonda, J. W.	
Cogswell, Capt. L. H.; Beveridge, 1st Lt. D., and Carson, 1st Lt. O. E., to Camp Hancock.	

Following to Camp McClellan:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Block, F. B.	Saxton, S. W.
Edwards, L. W.	Shaeffer, A. M.
Ledbetter, W. McP.	Wivell, R. F.

Following promoted to be Captains:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Van Gilder, D. W.	Block, L.
Moody, E. E.	Bowman, A. J.
Smart, E. P.	
Gronoway, 1st Lt. T. F., and Van Scaick, 1st Lt. H. D., to Camp Pike.	
Donnelly, Capt. O. A. R.; Gosling, Capt. J. A., and Devine, 1st Lt. E. J., to Camp Meade.	
Jeffrey, 1st Lt. C. W., and Kellam, 1st Lt. S. H., to Ft. Sam Houston.	
Grollman, 1st Lt.; Udskowsky, 1st Lt. P., to Air Service Div. at Garden City.	
Barteau, 1st Lt. F., and Michie, 1st Lt. O. C., to Camp Kearny.	
Firtik, 1st Lt. A. J., and Patchanis, 1st Lt. W. T., to Camp Wadsworth, with Slavic Legion.	
Munro, Capt. C. D., and Miller, 1st Lt. H. A., to Selfridge Field.	
Longcope, Col. W. T., and Mencrief, Col. W. H., are relieved from duty as members of the Board of Med. Officers appointed in orders No. 83, April 9.	
Nunnery, 1st Lt. T. J.; Armstrong, 1st Lt. J. H., and Foster, 1st Lt. M. H., to Ft. Sill.	
Fitchett, 1st Lt. M. S., to Evac. Hosp. No. 29 at Camp Beauregard.	
Carr, Capt. E. E., to Base Hosp. No. 91 at Camp Gordon.	
Moffitt, Maj. H. C., to Letterman Gen. Hosp.	
Shibley, Capt. G. S., to Replacement Unit No. 6 at Camp Crane.	
Earhart, 1st Lt. S. D., to Evac. Hosp. No. 33 at Camp Shelby.	
Corr, Capt. P. X., to Base Hosp. No. 92 at Camp Greene.	
Mellon, 1st Lt. J. A., to Army Hosp. No. 1 at Williamsbridge.	
Stephenson, Capt. R. M., to Base Hosp. No. 103 at Ft. Sheridan.	
Bairn, Capt. B. R., to Base Hosp. No. 105 at Ft. Harrison.	
Warszewski, 1st Lt. E. H., to Evac. Hosp. No. 27 at Camp Pike.	
Busby, Capt. E.

U-BOAT'S SHRAPNEL RAINS ON SHIP'S DECK

Women and Children in Lifebelts Line Rail During Two-Hour Bombardment at Sea.

SAVED BY AMERICAN CHASER

Captain's Zigzag Manoeuvring Prevents German Gunners from Making Direct Hit.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 30.—The first account of the attack on a passenger liner bound for a South American port with 350 passengers on board, including 100 officers and men of the United States Navy on their way to join the South Atlantic Fleet, was brought here today by a British steamship which touched at a West Indian island where the passenger ship was coaling.

For more than two hours the U-boat shelled the vessel with shrapnel as well as solid shot in an effort to sink her before help could arrive, as the German commander could hear the S O S calls going out and his gunners could not shoot away the wireless apparatus. The men, women, and children, all wearing lifebelts, stood by the lifeboats on the top deck until the shrapnel fell so thickly that the Captain ordered them to go below to the next deck, where there was more shelter. For thirty miles the steamship manoeuvred at top speed while the shells fell about her. Twenty-five American seamen went below into the stoke hole and worked with the ship's crew to get every pound of steam possible. When nearly all on board had given up hope a United States destroyer came to the rescue, and the U-boat dived out of sight. After the excitement was all over the passengers went to the bridge and congratulated the Captain, to whose skill and judgment they owed their lives. He replied: "God did it. God alone can perform such miracles."

Story of the Attack.

The following is an account given by an American engineer, who was one of the first cabin passengers, to the Captain of the vessel who brought it here today:

"About 8 o'clock in the morning, when the ship was about 150 miles off the Virginia Capes, I was walking on the top deck to get an appetite for breakfast, when a quartermaster, who had just come down from the bridge, pointed to a low-lying craft about three miles away on the port side, and said: 'Do you think it is a submarine?' Before I could answer his query," the American continued, "there was a flash and a puff of white smoke, and a solid shot dropped into the smooth sea within twenty feet of the ship's side amidships. The Captain, who was on the bridge, thought that it was an American patrol boat which was not quite certain of our nationality and had tried to fire across our bows as a warning to stop. Seen through the glasses in the bright sunlight, the stranger had the appearance of a small destroyer. She had one tall funnel and a small superstructure forward resembling a bridge. We had stopped immediately after the shot was fired, and as the stranger craft approached shrapnel shell was fired from her bow gun, which burst right over the bridge.

Disguise Falls Away.

"At the same time her funnel and bridge arrangement toppled down, and we could see that she was a German submarine, disguised with a canvas funnel and superstructure to resemble a patrol boat. The after gun on the deck of the U-boat opened fire, and several shells were aimed at our wireless apparatus to cripple it so that we could not call for help. The Hun gunners were bad shots, and our operator in his little house on the top deck kept sending S O S calls. The shrapnel fell all about the bridge and rigging of the foremast and on the deck like rain from stem to stern. No answer came to the calls for help, and we all began to feel anxious about our fate as the submarine continued to fire shell after shell from both guns. By this time the Captain had decided that the only way to save his ship was to go at full speed and change direction as often as possible to thwart the enemy's aim. With the aid of twenty-five American sailors in the stoke hole the vessel got up a speed of fifteen knots and answered her helm like a top. As we were beginning to despair of getting any assistance in time an answer came which read: 'This is a land station. Four destroyers are rushing to you.' The good news was circulated rapidly among the passengers on deck, and one American woman went into the drawing room and rattled off a number of patriotic airs on the piano, which had a cheering effect on everybody. Our chief anxiety was whether we could stay afloat until help arrived. One shell exploded with a nerve-racking scream right over the deck, throwing five of the passengers flat on their faces. One piece of shrapnel the size of a hen's egg struck the Captain on the back as he was standing by the steering wheel on the bridge, but did not scratch him. We examined the piece afterward when the excitement was over, with other lumps of metal left on the decks by the Huns.

"The passengers were ordered to stand by the lifeboats with their lifebelts on and not to take any baggage. The officers and men of the American Navy had their belts on too, and wore only their trousers and flannel undervests, so that they would be ready to help save the women and children when the boats were lowered away. Everything was done quietly and in an orderly manner. The women were calm and the children gazed in wonder at the exploding shells. Passengers who were asleep at the time of the attack came on deck with lifebelts buckled round their bathrobes, and did not go below again. Some passengers said that it would be of no use to get into the boats because the Huns were firing on helpless women and children, and would surely shell us when we left the ship, especially as we had officers and men from the navy on board.

American Destroyer Arrives.

"The shrapnel shelling became so heavy that we were ordered off the deck to take shelter in the saloons below. The gunners aimed at us frequently with solid shot, but could not hit the ship apparently because of the zig-zagging.

"Two hours had passed, and all hope of being saved had nearly gone, when the lookout in the crow's nest yelled: 'Smoke on the horizon on the starboard quarter!' The Captain looked through his glasses, and said he thought it must be the American destroyers coming to our rescue. A few minutes more and there was no doubt of it. A big destroyer was coming at a speed of forty knots, and was within five miles of us. The submarine could not see the warship coming, and fired on with both guns. The commander of the destroyer saw the enemy craft, and got up under the lee of our ship till she was close up. Directly the Hun commander saw the game was up he submerged just as the destroyer swung with such a way on that she could not stop. My, how our people did yell and cheer to see the Stars and Stripes flying at her stern. It was the most thrilling moment of our lives.

"After all the danger was over many of the women and not a few of the men wept when they thought of the danger they had escaped, and I think there were very few who did not agree with the modest ship Captain when he said in reply to our thanks that it was God, and God alone, who could do such miracles."

REJECTS DECISION OF WAR LABOR BOARD

Smith & Wesson Company Would Rather Have Plant Taken Over Than Abide by It.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Refusing to concede that the War Labor Board has any authority to compel it to change "its usual and efficient method of conducting its business," and being unwilling voluntarily to conduct that business under the rules laid down by the board, the Smith & Wesson Company of Springfield, Mass., has tendered its arms plant to the Government. The company is now engaged in the manufacture of more than 250,000 revolvers for the American fighting forces in France and employs about 1,400 persons.

For the last fourteen years the Smith & Wesson Company has run its plant as a nonunion shop. Recently the company discharged eight employes who had violated the written contract made by every employe of the company that he would not, while so employed, join a labor union without giving a week's notice in writing.

The War Department asked the National War Labor Board to investigate the situation. The board, after a hearing, made its recommendation to the company, asking it to discontinue the practice of making individual contracts with its employes, to reinstate all discharged employes with back pay, to form committees authorized to present grievances and to mediate with the company, and substitute the decision of an examiner for executive control.

The company has declined voluntarily to do this, and rather than do so has tendered its plant to the Government, the management at the same time offering co-operation to maintain production. In a letter to Secretary Baker the company said it had not submitted its rights to the War Labor Board, did not admit the board had conducted the brief investigation which preceded its decision in accordance with President Wilson's labor proclamation, and saw no reason why it should abandon its methods of doing business. In addition to its notice to Secretary Baker the company also protested formally to the War Labor Board upon the decision and expressed a refusal to abide by it.

In its letter addressed to the War Secretary the company asserted that its business history had been "singularly free" from labor troubles, and that its Board of Trustees saw no reason "why it should abandon methods of doing business proved to be conducive to industrial peace and high efficiency for the fantastic method outlined by the War Labor Board in its recommendations for dealing with employes."

These recommendations, it concluded, in addressing the board, "would tend to lessen if not destroy the morale of the workers; would promote argument and dissension, would impair the general efficiency of workers, thereby reducing the production so badly needed by our country."

"It is generally recognized by employers in this part of the country," said the letter to Secretary Baker, "that since the promulgation of the War Labor Board principles labor union leaders look upon that declaration as a license to agitate, and to organize the employes of any or every plant engaged in war work irrespective of the known conditions under which any given plant may have been operated, and irrespective of the legal rights of employers."

BRIDGEPORT MACHINISTS OUT.

Strike in Protest Against Decision of War Labor Board.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 30.—Some 5,000 machinists in different factories where war work is being pushed feverishly went out on a strike today in protest to the recent award of the War Labor Board which increased all wages under 78 cents an hour, but does not establish any rate above that. A minimum rate for men, skilled or unskilled, at 42 cents, and for women over 18, 32 cents an hour was established. The award does not change the classification of the machinists, which the union machinists asked for.

The strikers met this afternoon and voted to call out the workers in all shops in the city, including some dozen small shops which entered into an agreement today with the local lodge of International Machinists to pay the minimum rate of 60 cents an hour for toolmakers and 70 cents for machinists. It also includes the machinists in the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, which heretofore has been outside of the entire controversy as its employes come under the ruling of the Shipping Board.

The Manufacturers Association has reaffirmed its agreement with the Taft-Walsh Board to abide by the award and propose to fight the strike, which has been brewing for some years. The decision of the War Labor Board was delayed a considerable time because it was evenly divided on the points over which the local machinists strike today. The board called in Otto M. Eidlits as umpire, who gave out the final award.

STOPS SALE OF GOLD FOR TRADE PURPOSES

Government Order to be Followed by Bill for Control of Nation's Supply.

DRAIN WORRIES WASHINGTON

Demand Partly Explained by Big Purchases of Low-Priced Jewelry by Munition Workers.

Government measures to conserve the gold resources of the country developed along a new angle yesterday, when the local Assay Office was directed to stop selling the precious metal for commercial purposes. Not an ounce of bar gold was available for the wholesale jewelry trade, the manufacturers of dental goods and other users who heretofore have been able to obtain adequate supplies. As it was the first step taken to limit the consumption of gold in domestic manufacturing, the wholesale jewelry trade received the news with considerable apprehension as to the future prospect of business during the war period.

The order to Verne M. Bovie, Superintendent of the Assay Office, was delivered in person by Roy Baker, Director of the Mint, who arrived from Washington on Thursday night. It was learned that the complete stoppage or sales of bar gold was preliminary to the presentation of a measure in Congress, which is expected to appear next Tuesday, that will provide for the control of the disposition of the gold supply within the country. The Federal Reserve Board, acting for the Treasury Department, already supervises the withdrawal of gold from Federal agencies and the banks for export.

While no explanation for the cessation of sales was obtainable from Government officials, it was supposed in the financial district that gold had lately been taken from the Assay Office on so large a scale as to attract attention at Washington. In the last fiscal year the market value of bar gold sold to the commercial trades at New York was $55,000,000, a total about $12,000,000 larger than in the preceding year. Since July 1, it was learned, the absorption of the metal had displayed a further expansion. Manufacturers of low-priced jewelry are understood to have experienced a steady growth of business during the period since workers in munition plants and industrial lines have been receiving extraordinary wages, allowing a greater margin than in ordinary times for the purchase of trinkets.

Inquirers at the Assay Office could learn nothing more than that no gold was to be sold as long as the order was in effect. Nothing was known, it was said, as to the probable length of time the ban would be in force, as no details other than the order had been received from Washington. Metal smelting and mining companies which had sent gold bullion to the Assay Office to be refined were able to get the metal due them, as they were the original owners, and were not seeking to take additional supplies.

The reason for the broadening of the demand for some months past is not altogether understood by dealers in precious metals, and the suggestion was made yesterday that sales had been stopped in order to allow time for an investigation of the situation. Gold can only be acquired at the Assay Office on the presentation for exchange of gold coin or gold certificates, and this process upset a theory held in the Street that bar gold might have been bought for hoarding.

Officials of jewelry concerns in Newark, which is a jewelry manufacturing centre, were greatly concerned over the order to stop the sale of gold for trade purposes, because it will mean the closing of their plants within a week.

"Jewelers here do not carry more than a week's supply of gold because of the danger of robbery," one Newark manufacturer said. "Should this order be kept in effect many of our plants will be closed and thousands will be out of work. A few departments of some of the factories are working on Government contracts and they would keep running as long as possible. Some of the factories will have to melt up all the old stock in order to keep going a few days longer."

FEDERAL AGENTS RAID LEGAL ADVICE BUREAU

Action Is Part of Nation-Wide Movement to Put an End to Anti-War Agitation.

Agents of the Department of Justice, acting on a search warrant issued by United States Commissioner Hitchcock, raided the offices of the New York Bureau of Legal Advice, on the eighth floor of the office building at 70 Fifth Avenue, last night. This raid is a part of a nation-wide movement to put an end to anti-war agitation and pro-German propaganda.

Documents seized last night showed that John L. Elliott is Chairman of the bureau; Arthur S. Leeds, Treasurer, and Miss Fannie Witherspoon, Secretary. On the Executive Committee are the Rev. John W. Darr, Miss Fola LaFollette, a daughter of the Wisconsin Senator; Jacob Hillquit, said to be a relative of Morris Hillquit, the local Socialist leader; Miss Martha Gruening, Dr. Henry Newman, Tracy D. Mygatt, Miss Jessie Ashley, and Roger N. Baldwin.

The only person in the offices when the Department of Justice agents arrived there last night was a young woman, who said she was Miss Joy Young. Acting Secretary in the absence of Miss Witherspoon. One of the principal activities of the societies, the agents said last night, was to represent men of draft age who seek exemption as conscientious objectors to war.

REACH NEW POINT IN ARCTIC

Stefansson Says His Aid, Storkerson, Penetrated Far Into Unknown Territory.

DAWSON, Yukon, Aug. 30.—Vilhjalmar Stefansson, who arrived here yesterday en route to Esquimalt to make his report, reports no definite news from Storkerson, his assistant, who left Herschell Island last Winter. Storkerson last sent back word in April that he had reached a point 175 miles north of the Alaskan coast, opposite Cross Island. That location is 100 miles beyond the Leffingwell-Mikkelson party's advance point, the furthest north ever reached in that section of the arctic.

Stefansson believes that Storkerson traveled easterly trying to reach Melville Island, which is 600 miles further across the ice, being one of the longest journeys ever attempted over arctic ice. Storkerson had three Eskimos and two sleds of supplies when last heard from, and with good luck he may have reached Melville.

Stefansson is looking well, but says it probably will be a year yet before his old-time physical endurance returns, when he hopes again to resume arctic explorations. He was ill with typhoid at Herschell last January. This was followed by pneumonia and pleurisy. When convalescent, yet weak, he traveled four weeks with the Canadian Mounted Police and Eskimos with dogs over mountains covered with snow to Porcupine River and thence to Fort Yukon, where he took treatment for 150 days.

He said he was anxious to help the allied cause, and believed he could best accomplish this by Red Cross lectures. He intends to make a Red Cross tour beginning in New York about October.

GOLD STARS FOR MOTHERS.

Hylan to Present Medals at Heroes' Day Exercises Tomorrow.

Silver service medals bearing gold stars will be presented by Mayor Hylan in behalf of New York City to many mothers of New York boys who have fallen on battlefields in France at the Heroes' Day exercises which will be held tomorrow night at the Hippodrome.

Representatives of the Allies' Embassies in Washington and of the army and navy will be present. A company of Pershing's men, invalided home, will hold a place of honor. Other notable guests will be a group of veteran airmen of the Italian Flying Corps and the Uruguayan, Paraguayan, and Nicaraguan commissions. A chorus of 1,200 sailors from Pelham Bay will sing. Among the speakers on the program, prepared by the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, will be the Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Mulry, rector of Fordham University; Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, and Dr. Christian F. Reisner.

Services in honor of the day will be held in churches of every denomination and exercises will be held in many parts of the city.

THE ONLY SAFE KIND

The Guaranteed Mortgage is the highest development of mortgage investment. It is the only safe kind for the inexperienced. The Guaranteed First Mortgage Participation Certificate represents the latest improvement in this security.

It is available for all investors, even for those who wish to place so small an amount as $200 where it will be absolutely safe and will yield 5%, exempt from personal taxation in this State.

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CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
West 57th St., Bet. 6th & 7th Aves.
Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Meaning and Message of Labor Day."
8 P. M.—"Where Are the Dead Soldiers? or Choosing a Heavenly Home."
Is a soldier saved by being a soldier? Does death end all? Are there rational grounds for man's hope in immortality? These vitally important questions will be frankly considered by Dr. Straton in his evening sermon.
A HEARTY WELCOME TO ALL.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d St. and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
The Rev. CHARLES H. DODD, D. D., morning and evening.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 70th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by JOHN SNAPE, D. D., of Los Angeles, Cal.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
Washington Square South,
Rev. A. RAY PETTY, Pastor.
11 A. M., Rev. JAMES M. BRUCE will preach.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Madison Av. corner 31st St.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor, (In Service.)
Rev. DAVID ROSS will preach this Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
10 A. M.—Baton class for Men, 30 E. 31st St.
Women's Bible Class, 9:45 A. M.

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES.
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Ft. Wash. Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,953 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—Hotel Marseilles, Broadway & 103d St., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.
Bedford Park Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor. Sermon at 11 A. M. BY REV. SAMUEL G. INMAN.

BRONX CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 593 E. 169. Rev. O. L. HULL, Pastor.—Services, 11, 8.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE
Broadway and 56th Street.
Rev. William A. Kirkwood, 11 and 8.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE,
Sunday, 11, The Waldorf-Astoria.
Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor.
Speaker, Mrs. M. Cornell Stoiber.

Interdenominational

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 104th St.
The Subway takes you to the door.
OPENING SERVICES.
11 A. M.—Rev. Joseph W. Kemp will preach.
3 P. M.—Prophetic Conference.
Teachers: Revs. Lewis S. Chafer, Leon Tucker, and William Allan.
Mrs. Chafer will be the Soloist.
8 P. M.—Evangelist Bob Jones of the Southland.
Monday at 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH,
44TH ST. AND 8TH AV.
Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor.
10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Rev. Professor John Robertson, LL. D., of University of Glasgow, Scotland, with British expeditionary forces in France, will preach Sept. 1 and 8, morning and evening, Wednesday and Friday evening, 8 o'clock.

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE,
214 West 25th St.
DANIEL H. STEELE, 4 P. M.
"Dying We Live."

Jewish

CONGREGATION BETH ISRAEL.
Rev. Dr. Hausman, Rabbi, holds New Year Atonement Services at the House of Worship, 225 West 99th St. Committee will meet applicants for seats daily afternoons and evenings and all day Sunday.

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway and 93d St.
Rev. A. STECHMAN, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., preacher,
REV. HOWARD B. GOLD.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
11—Dr. CHARLES J. SMITH will preach.

Methodist Episcopal

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60th St.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
11—Bishop Yoshishu Harahwa of Japan.
8—Rev. Leland P. Cary.
6:30 P. M.—Social Tea and Epworth League.

New Thought

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 West 72d St.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Miss Edith A. Martin; 8:15 P. M., Fenwick L. Holmes of California. Thursday, 8:15 P. M., Healing Service, and Friday, 8:15 P. M., Practical Talks.
Miss EDITH A. MARTIN.
Mr. Fenwick L. Holmes will conduct classes and lectures afternoons at 3, evenings at 8 during the week, according to Bulletin.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE AND UNITY CENTER,
28 West 72d St., 11:15 A. M., (Mr. Weston.) Subject: "THE WORD." Informal meeting, 8:15 P. M., (Mrs. Ruth Helen Davis.) Monday Healing Meeting, 8 P. M., (Mr. Weston.) Wednesday, 8:15, "Talks on Truth." (Mrs. Verdu.)

EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 33d St., Wednesday, 8 P. M. Subject, "The Atonement."

Presbyterian

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th Street.
Rev. W. Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister.
Rev. W. Hoge Marquess, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Rev. GEORGE HANSON, D. D., of Montreal, will preach at both services.

HARLEM-NEW YORK 11 and 8.
125d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
REV. FREDERICK W. EVANS will preach at both services.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. Henry Sloane Coffin, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. J. GORDON GILKEY of Springfield, Mass., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
All seats free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
525 West 155th St.
11 A. M., Rev. C. N. Van Houten.
7:30 P. M., Open Air Service, Riv. Drive and 155th St.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St.
Madison Square and Old First uniting.
11 A. M.—Rev. Frederick F. Mudge.
8 P. M.—Union Service at First Church Lawn.

Presbyterian

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN,
Amsterdam, cor. 105th.
Rev. Charles Stelzle preaches 11 and 8.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., Pastor.
Sept. 1, preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
DON O. SHELTON, President
National Bible Institute.
11 A. M.—Memorial Service.
Subject: "GOING OVER THE TOP."

Protestant Episcopal

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 112th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Dean Howard C. Robbins
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. F. W. Leach.
Week-day service daily at 7:30 A. M.

ASCENSION, 5th Av. & 10th St.
Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, D. D., Rector.
11—Rev. Charles W. Nauman

CALVARY CHURCH, 21st St. and 4th Av.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., (Rev. Alfred R. Hill.)

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and 10th Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion..... 8 A. M.
Service and Sermon, (Bishop Reese).11 A. M.
Later Evensong (Rev. E. H. Carhart) 8 P. M.
Seats for Soldiers and Sailors.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th St. and 6th Av.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon, Preacher, Rev. W. Frank Allen.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St., Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar.—Sunday services 8 and 11 A. M.; 7:45 and 8 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
SERVICES IN THE CHAPEL,
No. 342 Madison Av.,
8.30 and 11 A. M.—(Rev. Isaac C. Sturges.)

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Rev. Frank Warfield Crowder, Rector.
8 A. M.....Holy Communion
11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon, (Rev. J. M. NEIFERT).

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. Barry, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 9. High Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong, 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. & 53d St.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8; 11, (Rev. Floyd S. Leach, Ph. D.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
SERVICES—7, 8, 10:30 A. M., and 4 o'clock.

TRINITY CHURCH.
Sunday Services.
7 and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong.
Week-Day Services.
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
8, 11, (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.)

Reformed

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 5th St.
Rev. Edgar Franklin Romig, Minister.
Rev. H. M. J. Klein, D. D.
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
8th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Oliver Paul Hemphill will preach.
11 A. M.—"The Church Militant."
8 P. M.—"The Firmness of Jesus."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
9th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. Malcolm Jas. MacLeod, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Charles Reynolds Brown, D. D., of New Haven, Conn., will preach.
11 A. M., "The Power of a Resolute Minority." 8 P. M., "The Line of Advance."

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. Henry Evertson Cobb, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Thomas McBride Nichols will preach at 11 A. M.

THE FORT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D. D., Minister.
Rev. Edward G. W. Meury, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.
Sunday School at 9:55 A. M.
All Seats Free.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., B'klyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St.

Spiritualist

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH,
Pabst Grand Circle, 50th St. and 8th Av.
Sundays at Eight P. M. Sharp.
LEARN THAT SPIRIT COMMUNION IS TRUE.
Speaker: Mrs. M. E. Williams. Messages.

Y. M. C. A.

GOVERNOR CHARLES S. WHITMAN, "KEEPING AMERICA STRONG."
Mass Meeting for Men Only.
West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 W. 57th St., 4 P. M.

Y. W. C. A.

CENTRAL Y. W. C. A., Lexington Av., (53d.) Sunday at 8:30 P. M., Mr. W. I. SCANDLIN of the N. Y. Association for the Blind.

Other Services

SONG SERVICE ABOARD THE HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE BOATS EACH SUNDAY.
On Sept. 1 Chaplain Floyd Decker will conduct the service on the 8:40 A. M. boat. He will be assisted by Mr. Lewis Armstrong and Miss Ruth Linrud, soloist.
Service of song and address will be conducted on the steamer which leaves Desbrosses St. 10 A. M. by Chaplain B. F. Butts, assisted by a Y. M. C. A. Overseas Secretary and Miss Emma Du Bois, cornetist.
Soldiers and sailors and all patrons are welcome at the Bear Mountain Service in Pavilion No. 2 at 2:15 P. M. Singing and address.

"THE MARK OF THE BEAST IN THE FOREHEAD; WHAT IS IT? WHO HAS IT?" An Unusual Lecture. Sun., 3 P. M. Big Tent, 96th and Broadway. Prof. C. T. IVERSON, Lecturer. Free.

A. A. LINDSAY, M.D., Psychologist.—Lecture Hotel Ansonia, Sunday, 8:30. Subject, "PERSONALITY." Also Tues., 8:30. Seats free at both.

BROOKLYN

Presbyterian

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St.
Ministers, Charles Carroll Albertson, James Forsyth Riggs, S. Paul Schenck.
Clinton Av. Congregational Church uniting.
Lieut. Col. Robert Johnston, D. D., of Montreal preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.

It Or The Opposite?
A Straight-From-The-Shoulder, Straight-To-The-Soldier Appeal To Army and Navy Officers

EVERY Officer wearing the Livery of Uncle Sam wants to be It, not the opposite; the whistle, not the echo; the melody, not the accompaniment; the kite, not the tail; the Big Finger, not the little toe. That's Pride of Personality.

Pride of Personality on the part of American Army Officers has made me the Largest Tailor of Custom-to-Measure Uniforms in New York. I can't put the slashing swank, splendid set-up and sleek fit of my Outfits into print, but I can put them on your back.

Gabardine Uniform to individual measure, $30.00
Serge Uniform to individual measure, $35.00
Whipcord Uniform to individual measure, $40.00
Deliveries on 2 days' notice, if required.

FROM Mobile Bay to Manila Bay and down to to-day, the American Navy Officer is a stickler for the issimo degree of sailorly trigness in his dress. Style, Fit and Upstanding Bearing are indissolubly bound up with our Soldiers of the Deep.

Navy Officers' Uniforms are not a side-line with me, but a main line. I am scrupulously observant of the correct regulations, but that's nothing to boast of. The thoroughbred style, curve-chumming fit and bluff breeziness of my Uniforms carry with them a hint of the salt and spray of the sea.

Ensigns' Uniforms (Standard Navy Serge), $40.00
Ensigns' Overcoats (30-oz. Kersey), $45.00
Deliveries on 2 days' notice, if required.

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Prompt Mail Service; No Deposit Is Required

Fato Presto! Depechez vous! Tenga prisa!

—or in other words "Hurry!", if you are particularly interested in saving money on

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At such prices as $27.50, $32.50, $37.50, $43.50 and $49.50, many of these fine all-wool suits are considerably below today's wholesale prices. A word to the wise, etc.

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Broadway, below Chambers
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3d Ave., cor. 129d
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UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N. Y.

NEW TANKS MAKE SPEED.

A feature of the present battle is the employment of a new type of tank, lighter, faster, and easier to handle than the original. These tanks have created a new phase of fighting. Pictures of different tanks are shown in the current Mid-Week Pictorial. Fighting and training scenes also presented. Mid-Week Pictorial. At news stands. 10c per copy. $5.00 a year.—Advt.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Sunday, Aug. 25, between ferry and station, Wilmington, Del., and station at West Philadelphia, pigskin cardcase, containing personal cards, medical certificates, and scarfpin, carved gold lion rampant, holding pear-shaped diamond, facetted all round; $75 reward; no questions asked. Return Forth & Powell, 712 5th Av., New York.

LOST—On Aug. 30, in ladies' waiting room at Sterns', a platinum ring set with 58 small diamonds. Finder will receive suitable reward by returning same to Miss H. M. Crane, 38 Church St., Montclair, N. J. Telephone 788-J Montclair.

LOST—Flexible diamond drop set in platinum, with three large diamonds surrounded by small diamonds, in Grand Central Station or Hotel Biltmore; $200 reward, no questions asked. Return to Cartier, 5th Av. and 52d St.

LOST—Either in car Mona, Baltimore & Ohio train Wednesday night, due Pennsylvania Station 10:48, or on Manhattan Transfer platform, three (3) clean bills; reward $15. W. E. S., K 742 Times Downtown.

LOST—Envelopes, one containing checks and papers, other containing war saving stamps; also papers loose, between 50th and 58th Sts. Bryant 4289. Reward. Stratford Shops, 573 11th Av.

LOST — First balcony Century Theatre, Thursday night, Aug. 29, navy blue unlined military cape. Finder please return to 210 West 72d St. and receive reward.

LOST—Platinum and diamond bar pin on B. R. T. subway between Times Square and Union Square, 5:30 P. M. Friday. Babcock, 240 73d St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.

LOST—Ermine collarette, Broadway or Fort Washing on Av., 135th-177th; liberal reward. Pressman, 701 West 177th. Tel. 2891 St. Nicholas.

LOST—Aug. 29, in vicinity 44th-46th Sts.; long gold chain attached to fan; liberal reward. Telephone H. M., 6150 Rector.

LOST—Aug. 29, regiment pin, between 8th and Vanderbilt Avs., 45th St.; reward. Nelson, 1,266 Morris Av., New York.

LOST—Manhattan Savings Institution bank book 205191. Return to Jacob Cohen, 60 West 116th.

LOST.—Gold octogon open face Elgin wrist watch, initials "R. M. B." R. Bernstein, 3,493 Broadway.

LOST—Gold fob, initials M. S. H.; reward, no questions asked. Samuel Haupt, 273 West 113th.

LOST—Friday, circular diamond brooch; reward by returning Cashier, Waldorf Hotel.

LOST—Buick four runabout, engine 401832; $100 for recovery. Bath Beach 2417J.

$500 REWARD
for a ring, square solitaire diamond, surrounded with 10 sapphires and 60 small diamonds; lost Thursday between Greenwich, Conn., and Rye Beach. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$2,000 REWARD.
Long pearl necklace, with diamond clasp, at Kingsley Farms Hotel, July 30. Return to Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av. No questions asked.

$750 REWARD.—No questions asked, return diamond bracelet lost Aug. 26, on train between Kingston, R. I., and N. Y. C. W. D. Tusten, 681 5th Av.

$40 REWARD for diamond guard ring, lost in ladies' dressing room Waldorf-Astoria, Aug. 28. Apply Tuesday, Charlton & Co., 634 5th Av.

When the U.S. Government Standardizes Hats—

DO you think the Government will accept *your* Standard?

If you have been paying more than is necessary to get all you want in a hat—before the War—Uncle Sam will show you how to avoid wastefulness and extravagance and how to get along without a few unnecessary luxuries—before the War is over.

The War Industries Board have standardized shoes for next year and they had a conference with hat manufacturers a few days ago in Washington to do the same thing in the hat business.

I haven't any inside information but I think they will come pretty near adopting my standard, when they decide to make a serviceable hat, with plenty of style, at a reasonable price.

That's the policy I have maintained since I started in business and my hats are good enough for anyone and they're all—$2.85.

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